

Optimal Symplectic Connections on Holomorphic Submersions

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Abstract

The main result of this paper gives a new construction of extremal Kähler metrics on the total space of certain holomorphic submersions, giving a vast generalisation and unification of results of Hong, Fine and others. The principal new ingredient is a novel geometric partial differential equation on such fibrations, which we call the optimal symplectic connection equation.

We begin with a smooth fibration for which all fibres admit a constant scalar curvature Kähler metric. When the fibres admit automorphisms, such metrics are not unique in general, but rather are unique up to the action of the automorphism group of each fibre. We define an equation which, at least conjecturally, determines a canonical choice of constant scalar curvature Kähler metric on each fibre. When the fibration is a projective bundle, this equation specialises to asking that the hermitian metric determining the fibrewise Fubini-Study metric is Hermite-Einstein.

Assuming the existence of an optimal symplectic connection and the existence of an appropriate twisted extremal metric on the base of the fibration, we show that the total space of the fibration itself admits an extremal metric for certain polarisations making the fibres small. © 2021 The Authors. *Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC.

1 Introduction

A hermitian metric h on a holomorphic vector bundle E over a compact Kähler manifold (B, ω_B) induces a hermitian metric on the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E)}(1)$ over the projectivisation $\mathbb{P}(E)$ of E with curvature $\omega_h \in c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E)}(1))$. On each fibre $\mathbb{P}(E)_b$ of $\pi : \mathbb{P}(E) \rightarrow B$ over $b \in B$, ω_h restricts to a Fubini-Study metric. A Fubini-Study metric on projective space is not unique, but rather is unique up to the automorphisms of projective space. In this way, one can think of a hermitian metric on a vector bundle as a choice of the Fubini-Study metric on each fibre on the associated projective bundle. Going one step further, one can ask for a hermitian metric to solve the *Hermite-Einstein* equation: if F_h is the curvature

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of h , this equation is

$$(1.1) \quad \Lambda_{\omega_B} F_h = \lambda \text{Id},$$

where λ is the appropriate topological constant. Hermite-Einstein metrics are unique, when they exist, and so from our perspective give a *canonical* choice of fibrewise Fubini-Study metric on $\mathbb{P}(E)$ [13].

The goal of this paper is to introduce a vast generalisation of the notion of a Hermite-Einstein metric that makes sense on a much wider class of smooth fibrations (that is, holomorphic submersions) $\pi : X \rightarrow B$, and to use this to give a new construction of extremal Kähler metrics on the total space X of such fibrations. This equation, which we call the *optimal symplectic connection equation*, makes sense for fibrations for which each fibre admits a constant scalar curvature Kähler metric. We expect the theory of this new analogue of the Hermite-Einstein condition to be as deep as that of Hermite-Einstein metrics; in particular, we conjecture that the existence of solutions of this partial differential equation is equivalent to an algebro-geometric stability condition, extending the classical notion of slope stability of vector bundles.

1.1 Optimal Symplectic Connections

We begin by explaining the new equation. The starting point is the observation that a Fubini-Study metric ω_{FS} on projective space \mathbb{P}^m is *Kähler-Einstein*: it satisfies $\text{Ric } \omega_{\text{FS}} = (m + 1)\omega_{\text{FS}}$. The Kähler-Einstein condition makes sense on manifolds with positive, negative, or trivial first Chern class, and the appropriate generalisation to arbitrary Kähler manifolds is to consider *constant scalar curvature Kähler* (cscK) metrics.

Now let $\pi : X \rightarrow B$ be a smooth fibration such that H is a relatively ample line bundle on X and L is an ample line bundle on B . We allow the fibres to be nonbiholomorphic. Suppose $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ is a relatively Kähler metric that is cscK on each fibre (X_b, H_b) , and let $\omega_B \in c_1(L)$ be a Kähler metric on B . When the fibres admit automorphisms, such a choice of ω_X is not unique (even up to the pullback of a form from B), but rather is unique up to fibrewise automorphisms, mirroring the situation for projective bundles [3, 15]. Thus a natural question is whether there is a *canonical* choice of such ω_X . The answer to this question will be phrased in terms of various geometric objects associated to ω_X ; we now briefly describe the necessary terminology. More precise details are given in Section 3.

Since $\pi : X \rightarrow B$ is a smooth fibration, the vertical bundle $\mathcal{V} = \ker d\pi$ is a holomorphic vector bundle. The relatively Kähler metric ω_X determines a horizontal subbundle $\mathcal{H} \subset TX$ via

$$\mathcal{H}_x = \{u \in T_x X \mid \omega_0(u, v) = 0 \text{ for all } v \in \mathcal{V}\}.$$

In this context, ω_X is usually called a *symplectic connection* [29, sec. 6]. There is a notion of the *symplectic curvature* $F_{\mathcal{H}}$ of ω_X , which is simply the curvature of the associated Ehresmann connection. Using the fibrewise co-moment map μ^* , one can think of $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ as a 2-form on B with values in functions on the fibres.

The relatively Kähler metric ω_X also induces a metric on the top exterior power $\bigwedge^m \mathcal{V}$, whose curvature we denote by ρ . The restriction of ρ to any fibre X_b is the Ricci curvature of $\omega_X|_{X_b}$, but ρ will also have a horizontal component $\rho_{\mathcal{H}}$ under the horizontal-vertical decomposition of forms induced by ω_X . On each fibre ω_X determines a Laplacian operator; piecing these together fibrewise determines a vertical Laplacian operator $\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}$ on functions on X .

The main additional assumption we make is that the dimension of the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(X_b, H_b)$ of the fibre (X_b, H_b) is independent of $b \in B$. Under this assumption, one can form a smooth vector bundle E whose fibres E_b consist of functions that are holomorphy potentials on X_b : functions $\varphi \in C^\infty(B)$ that satisfy the equation $\bar{\partial}\nabla^{1,0}\varphi = 0$, which simply says that (the $(1, 0)$ -part of) their gradient is a holomorphic vector field. The relatively Kähler metric ω_X determines a fibrewise L^2 -inner product on functions on X , which in turn defines an orthogonal projection $p : C^\infty(X) \rightarrow E$.

The final notation needed is the horizontal contraction Λ_{ω_B} , which sends horizontal 2-forms to functions by contracting with respect to ω_B . With all of this in place, we say that ω_X defines an *optimal symplectic connection* if

$$(1.2) \quad p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B}\rho_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0.$$

The first remark to make is that, although not obvious at first glance, this equation is indeed equivalent to the Hermite-Einstein condition of equation (1.1) on projective bundles. The second remark is that, fixing any reference ω_X , by uniqueness of cscK metrics up to automorphisms, any other fibrewise cscK metric is determined by a fibrewise holomorphic vector field, and one can identify such an object with a smooth global section of E . Thus one can think of this equation as a nonlinear partial differential equation on the bundle E . The third remark is that, just as the constant scalar curvature equation simplifies to the Kähler-Einstein condition on Fano manifolds, we shall show that the optimal symplectic connection equation reduces to an equation only involving the symplectic curvature,

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) = 0$$

on Fano fibrations, which is to say when all fibres are Fano manifolds. The main result regarding this equation that we establish in the present work concerns its linearisation, which we show is a very natural second order elliptic operator on the bundle E , whose kernel can be thought of as fibrewise holomorphic vector fields that are *globally* holomorphic on X .

Before proceeding to the main result of this paper, a construction of extremal metrics on the total space of such fibrations $\pi : X \rightarrow B$, we formulate some conjectures regarding existence and uniqueness of optimal symplectic connections. The first, and most important, relates to algebraic geometry:

Conjecture 1.1. A fibration $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ admits an optimal symplectic connection if and only if it satisfies some algebro-geometric stability condition.

This should be thought of an analogue of the Hitchin-Kobayashi correspondence of Donaldson-Uhlenbeck-Yau [14, 36], which relates the existence of Hermite-Einstein metrics to slope stability of the bundle. In particular, we expect that the existence of solutions of the optimal symplectic connection equation should be independent of choice of ω_B in its class. The next main conjecture relates to uniqueness:

Conjecture 1.2. If ω_X and ω'_X are two optimal symplectic connections, then up to pullback from B they are related by an automorphism $g \in \text{Aut}(X, H)$ that satisfies $\pi \circ g = \pi$: there is a form β on B such that

$$g^* \omega_X = \omega'_X + \pi^* \beta.$$

Thus, optimal symplectic connections should, as desired, give a canonical choice of fibrewise cscK metric on fibrations.

Finally, we conjecture that the optimal symplectic connection condition arises from some infinite-dimensional moment map picture, in a similar manner to how the Hermite-Einstein condition arises. We plan to return to each of these topics in the future.

Extremal Metrics on Fibrations

One of the most important problems in Kähler geometry is to understand the existence of extremal metrics on Kähler manifolds, which give a canonical choice of Kähler metric when they exist. The existence of such metrics is a very challenging problem, closely related to algebraic geometry through the Yau-Tian-Donaldson conjecture [17], and there are still rather few constructions of extremal metrics available.

We now explain how we use optimal symplectic connections to produce extremal metrics on the total space of fibrations. We shall state three theorems in this direction, of increasing generality, and beginning with the simplest case of fibrations $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ such that all fibres are isomorphic, which is the situation closest to that of projective bundles. In addition, we assume that the base (B, L) as well as the total space (X, H) admit no automorphisms.

THEOREM 1.1. *Suppose (B, L) admits a cscK metric ω_B and $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ admits an optimal symplectic connection ω_X solving equation (1.2). Then there exists a cscK metric in the class $kc_1(L) + c_1(H)$ for all $k \gg 0$.*

As mentioned above, the optimal symplectic connection equation specialises to the Hermite-Einstein condition on projective bundles, and so this result generalises work of Hong [24]. When the fibres are integral coadjoint orbits, with the fibration induced by a holomorphic principal bundle, we similarly show that the optimal symplectic connection equation reduces to a Hermite-Einstein equation on the principal bundle. This produces new examples of cscK manifolds, and answers a question of Brönnle [6, sec. 2.3].

When the fibres are not biholomorphic, the statement involves some moduli theory. Since each fibre is assumed to admit a cscK metric, there is a moduli space \mathcal{M} of cscK manifolds together with a moduli map $q : B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that $b \in B$ maps to the point associated to (X_b, L_b) in \mathcal{M} . When the fibres have *discrete* automorphism group, the existence of \mathcal{M} is a classical result of Fujiki-Schumacher [22]. In the general case, the existence of such a moduli space is a recent result of the first author and Naumann [9] (see also [27, 31] for the special case of Kähler-Einstein Fano manifolds). The moduli space \mathcal{M} carries a Weil-Petersson-type Kähler metric Ω_{WP} , and we denote $\alpha = q^* \Omega_{WP}$ [9, 22], which is a smooth semipositive form on B . Our assumption on (B, L) is that there is a solution $\omega_B \in c_1(L)$ of the *twisted cscK equation*

$$S(\omega_B) - \Lambda_{\omega_B} \alpha = \text{const},$$

and that the automorphism groups of the moduli map $\text{Aut}(q) = \{g \in \text{Aut}(B, L) : q \circ g = q\}$ and the manifold (X, H) are discrete.

THEOREM 1.2. *Suppose (B, L) admits a twisted cscK metric ω_B as above and $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ admits an optimal symplectic connection ω_X solving equation (1.2). Then there exists a cscK metric in the class $kc_1(L) + c_1(H)$ for all $k \gg 0$.*

This result extends work of Fine [18] in the case that the fibres all have discrete automorphism group, and also generalises Theorem 1.1. In Fine's case, the cscK metrics on the fibres are unique, and so the optimal symplectic connection condition is vacuous. Strictly speaking, the result of Fine also requires an assumption on the invertibility of the linearisation of the twisted scalar curvature: this was removed by the authors [11].

We now turn to the case when the moduli map and (X, H) itself are allowed to admit automorphisms. In this situation, it is more general and appropriate to consider extremal metrics. Recall that a Kähler metric ω is *extremal* if its scalar curvature $S(\omega)$ is a holomorphy potential:

$$\bar{\partial} \nabla^{(1,0)} S(\omega) = 0.$$

There is a corresponding notion of a twisted extremal metric, where one requires that the function $S(\omega_B) - \Lambda_{\omega_B} \alpha$ is a holomorphy potential on B . The extremal analogue of the optimal symplectic connection is what we call an *extremal symplectic connection*: these satisfy the condition that the function

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}})$$

on X is the holomorphy potential of a global holomorphic vector field on X , in a sense which will be made more precise in Section 3. This condition generalises the condition that a holomorphic vector bundle is the direct sum of two different slope stable subbundles potentially of different slopes, so that it admits a direct sum of Hermite-Einstein metrics. It will be necessary to assume that ω_X is invariant under a certain compact group of automorphisms of (X, H) ; we refer to Remark 4.13 for the precise requirement. Here we simply mention that we expect that this

requirement is automatically satisfied for any extremal symplectic connection, and that when ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection and ω_B is a twisted cscK metric, the invariance condition is vacuous.

THEOREM 1.3. *Suppose (B, L) admits a twisted extremal metric ω_B as above and all automorphisms $\text{Aut}(q)$ of the moduli map lift to automorphisms of (X, H) . Suppose in addition $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ admits an extremal symplectic connection ω_X . Then there exists an extremal metric in the class $kc_1(L) + c_1(H)$ for all $k \gg 0$.*

It follows that $(X, kL + H)$ admits a cscK metric if and only if the Futaki invariant vanishes. The situation where X is the projectivisation of a direct sum of vector bundles, so that the extremal symplectic connection is induced by the Hermite-Einstein metrics, was considered by Brönnle [6], who proved the above in this situation provided the base (B, L) admits no automorphisms.

When E is simple (so the extremal symplectic connection is necessarily induced by a genuine Hermite-Einstein metric), but the base is allowed to admit an extremal metric, this is due to Lu-Seyyedali [28]. In the case that the fibres all have discrete automorphism group, so that the extremal symplectic connection is vacuous, this is a result of the authors [11]. Our result generalises all of these results; in particular, it is new even in the case of projective bundles. A main point of our previous work [11] was that when the fibres have discrete automorphism group, one can use some moduli-theoretic arguments to show that the hypothesis that all automorphisms $\text{Aut}(q)$ lift to (X, H) is automatically fulfilled. In the situation under consideration here, this is necessary, as one can see already for projective bundles, where the necessary condition is that the bundle is $\text{Aut}(B, L)$ -equivariant.

It is natural to ask if there is an analogue of these results when the fibres admit extremal metrics rather than cscK metrics. We expect this to be the case; however, such a result would require new ideas in the moduli theory of extremal Kähler manifolds.

We expect our results to be almost sharp, in the following sense. Through Conjecture 1.1, if the fibration does not admit an optimal symplectic connection, we expect that there should be some algebro-geometric object that detects this nonexistence. For projective bundles, this object would be a subsheaf, and if the bundle is slope unstable, then the projectivisation is also K-unstable for the polarisations we consider [32], so cannot admit a cscK metric. An analogous phenomenon would imply that the hypothesis on the existence of an optimal symplectic connection is almost sharp. We remark that the requirement on the existence of a twisted cscK metric on the base is known to be essentially sharp for a similar reason: if the moduli map is K-unstable (in a stacky sense), then it cannot admit a twisted cscK metric [8], and moreover the total space of the fibration $(X, kL + H)$ is K-unstable for $k \gg 0$ [10, theorem 1.3 and remark 4.8], so $(X, kL + H)$ itself cannot admit a cscK metric [16].

The proof of our result uses an adiabatic limit technique. We begin with the twisted extremal metric ω_B and the optimal symplectic connection ω_X (or an extremal symplectic connection). Since ω_X is cscK when restricted to each fibre, the Kähler metric $k\omega_B + \omega_X$ (suppressing pullbacks) is an extremal metric to first order in k as k tends to infinity. To obtain an extremal metric to leading two orders requires us to use that the base metric is twisted extremal, and that the form ω_X is an Optimal symplectic connection. From here, elliptic PDE theory comes into play. To inductively produce an extremal metric to any given order requires us to give a detailed understanding of the linearisation of the optimal symplectic curvature equation at a solution. We show that this can be thought of as a second order elliptic operator on the bundle E of fibrewise holomorphy potentials, whose kernel can be identified with holomorphic vector fields lifting to X . This, in addition to the geometric understanding of the linearisation of the twisted extremal operator obtained in [11], allows us to produce an extremal metric to all orders in k using a delicate inductive procedure. The final step is to perturb to a genuine extremal metric, for which we use a quantitative version of the implicit function argument as in the previous work [6, 11, 18, 24, 28].

Outline: We begin in Section 2 with some preliminary material on extremal and twisted extremal metrics, together with the aspects of moduli theory that we shall make use of. In Section 3 we develop the basic theory of optimal symplectic connections. The core of the proof, namely the study of the linearisation of the optimal symplectic operator and the inductive argument, is contained in Section 4. Finally, we apply the implicit function theorem to produce a genuine extremal metric in Section 5.

Notation: Throughout this paper $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ will denote a smooth fibration (that is, holomorphic submersion) $\pi : X \rightarrow B$ between compact Kähler manifolds, with H a relatively ample line bundle on X and L an ample line bundle on B . π will always have relative dimension m and B will have dimension n . All of our results go through in the nonprojective case with L and H replaced by a relatively Kähler class and a Kähler class, respectively; however, for notational convenience we use the projective notation. The only exception is Section 3.5 on the example of fibrations with fibres coadjoint orbits, where it seems necessary to require these to be integral coadjoint orbits. We typically suppress pullbacks via π , so that if ω_B is a Kähler metric on B , its pullback to X will also be denoted ω_B . We will typically choose a twisted extremal or twisted cscK metric $\omega_B \in c_1(L)$, with twisting a Weil-Petersson type metric, and also a relatively cscK metric $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$.

2 Preliminaries

We summarise the foundational results regarding extremal metrics, fibrations, and moduli theory that we shall require. The material on extremal metrics and holomorphic vector fields can be found in [34].

2.1 Holomorphic Vector Fields

Let X be a compact complex manifold with H an ample line bundle. We call (X, H) a polarised manifold. We denote by \mathfrak{h} the Lie algebra of holomorphic vector fields on X that vanish somewhere. The automorphism group $\text{Aut}(X)$ of X is a complex Lie group, and we denote by $\text{Aut}(X, H) \subset \text{Aut}(X)$ the Lie subgroup with Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} . This can be seen as the group of automorphisms of X that lift to H [25]. We will also denote by $\text{Aut}_0(X, H)$ the connected component of the identity.

Let $\omega \in c_1(H)$ be a Kähler metric with corresponding Riemannian metric g . Any holomorphic vector field $\xi \in \mathfrak{h}$ can be written in the form

$$\xi^j = g^{j\bar{k}} \partial_{\bar{k}} f$$

for some $f \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{C})$. We call such an f a *holomorphy potential*. Holomorphy potentials are unique up to the addition of a constant, and so if we denote by $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}$ the vector space of holomorphy potentials, we have

$$\dim \bar{\mathfrak{h}} = \dim \mathfrak{h} + 1.$$

Denote by $\mathcal{D}_\omega : C^\infty(X, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \Omega^1(TX^{1,0})$ the operator

$$\mathcal{D}_\omega(f) = \bar{\partial} \nabla^{1,0} f.$$

The *Lichnerowicz operator* is defined to be $\mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega$, where \mathcal{D}_ω^* denotes the adjoint with respect to the L^2 -inner product. Explicitly, this operator is given as

$$(2.1) \quad \mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega(\varphi) = \Delta_\omega^2(\varphi) + \langle \text{Ric}(\omega), i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi \rangle + \langle \nabla S(\omega), \nabla \varphi \rangle,$$

see [34, p. 59]. This is clearly a fourth order elliptic operator as its leading order term is Δ^2 . The kernel of the Lichnerowicz operator $\ker \mathcal{D}_\omega = \ker \mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega$ then precisely corresponds to holomorphy potentials [34, def. 4.3], that is

$$\ker \mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega = \bar{\mathfrak{h}}.$$

Denote by

$$C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{C}) = \left\{ f \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{C}) : \int_X f \omega^n = 0 \right\}$$

the functions that integrate to 0 over X , and let $\ker_0 \mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega$ denote the kernel of $\mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega$ on this subspace. We then obtain a natural isomorphism

$$\ker_0 \mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega \cong \mathfrak{h}.$$

2.2 Extremal Kähler Metrics

The *Ricci curvature* of a Kähler metric ω can be defined as

$$(2\pi)\text{Ric } \omega = -i \partial \bar{\partial} \log \omega^n,$$

where one views ω^n as a Hermitian metric on $-K_X = \det TX^{1,0}$. In turn, one defines the *scalar curvature*

$$S(\omega) = \Lambda_\omega \text{Ric } \omega$$

as the contraction of the Ricci curvature.

DEFINITION 2.1. A Kähler metric ω is

- (i) *Kähler-Einstein* if $\text{Ric } \omega = \lambda \omega$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$;
- (ii) a *constant scalar curvature Kähler metric* (or *cscK*) if $S(\omega)$ is constant;
- (iii) *extremal* if $S(\omega)$ is a holomorphy potential, which is to say $\mathcal{D}_\omega S(\omega) = 0$.

Remark 2.2. It is clear that every cscK metric is extremal, and that conversely every extremal metric is cscK if $\text{Aut}(X, H)$ is discrete. Furthermore, every Kähler-Einstein metric is cscK, and if $\lambda \alpha = c_1(X) = c_1(-K_X)$ Hodge theory implies that every cscK metric is Kähler-Einstein [34, p. 60].

A fundamental result that we will require is that extremal metrics are actually unique in their Kähler class up to automorphisms, in the following sense.

THEOREM 2.3 ([3, 15]). *If $\omega, \omega' \in c_1(H)$ are extremal, then there is a $g \in \text{Aut}_0(X, H)$ with $\omega = g^* \omega'$.*

As a simple example, the only Kähler-Einstein metrics on \mathbb{P}^n are the Fubini-Study metrics, which are unique up to automorphisms of \mathbb{P}^n .

Let \mathcal{G} be the linearisation of the scalar curvature operator, in the sense that if $\omega_t = \omega + ti \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi$ is a family of Kähler metrics, then

$$\mathcal{G}(\varphi) = \left. \frac{dS(\omega_t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}).$$

Explicitly, one calculates [34, lemma 4.4]

$$\mathcal{G}(\varphi) = -\mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla S(\omega), \nabla \varphi \rangle.$$

Thus if ω is a cscK metric, this equals the Lichnerowicz operator.

Using the language of holomorphy potentials, the extremal condition can be written as requiring

$$S(\omega) - f = 0$$

for some $f \in \bar{\mathfrak{h}}$ with corresponding vector field ν . If we change ω to $\omega + i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi$, then the holomorphy potential f for ν changes by

$$(2.2) \quad \nu(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla f, \nabla \varphi \rangle,$$

where the gradients and inner product are defined using ω (see, for example, [6, lemma 20]). Thus to find an extremal metric in β requires us to find a $\varphi \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ such that

$$S(\omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi) - \frac{1}{2}\langle \nabla f, \nabla \varphi \rangle - f = 0.$$

The linearisation of this equation is obtained from \mathcal{G} , as $\varphi \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\langle \nabla f, \nabla \varphi \rangle$ is linear. Explicitly, viewing the extremal operator as before as an operator $C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \times \bar{\mathfrak{h}} \rightarrow C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$, and denoting by \mathcal{L} its linearisation, for ω an extremal metric and $f = S(\omega)$ we have $\mathcal{L}(\varphi, 0) = -\mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega \varphi$.

The final point that we shall require concerns the automorphism invariance of extremal metrics. An extremal metric ω has an associated holomorphic vector field ν , and we define $\text{Aut}_\nu(X, H) \subset \text{Aut}(X, H)$ to be the Lie subgroup of automorphisms commuting with the flow of ν . Thus the Lie algebra of $\text{Aut}_\nu(X, H)$ precisely consists of holomorphic vector fields that commute with ν .

THEOREM 2.4 ([7]). *Let $\omega \in c_1(H)$ be an extremal metric. Then the isometry group $\text{Isom}_\nu(X, \omega) = \text{Isom}(X, \omega) \cap \text{Aut}_\nu(X, H)$ of ω is a maximal compact subgroup of $\text{Aut}_\nu(X, H)$.*

Thus, for example, cscK metrics are automatically invariant under a maximal compact subgroup of the automorphism group of the manifold. Denote by $T \subset \text{Isom}_\nu(X, \omega)$ a maximal torus, with Lie algebra \mathfrak{t} and corresponding space of holomorphy potentials $\bar{\mathfrak{t}}$.

THEOREM 2.5. *Let $\omega \in c_1(H)$ be an extremal metric, and let $C^{k,\alpha}(X, \mathbb{R})^T \subset C^{k,\alpha}(X, \mathbb{R})$ denote the space of T -invariant functions on X , with $k \geq 4$. Then*

$$\mathcal{L} : C^{k,\alpha}(X, \mathbb{R})^T \rightarrow C^{k-4,\alpha}(X, \mathbb{R})$$

sends real torus invariant functions to real torus invariant functions. Moreover, the operator

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}' : C^{k,\alpha}(X, \mathbb{R})^T \times \bar{\mathfrak{t}} &\rightarrow C^{k-4,\alpha}(X, \mathbb{R})^T, \\ \mathcal{L}'(\varphi, h) &= \mathcal{L}(\varphi) + h, \end{aligned}$$

is surjective.

Remark 2.6. The fact that we linearise at an extremal metric and work with torus invariant functions is crucial here. Indeed, it follows for example from [2, p. 16] that provided one works with torus invariant functions, the Lichnerowicz operator is a real operator, which is not true more generally. Slightly more explicitly, if ω is extremal, then $J\nabla S(\omega)$ is a real holomorphic vector field lying in some compact torus T of automorphisms of (X, H) . Then the operator \mathcal{L} is a real operator on T -invariant functions (of course, this special case also follows from the fact that the scalar curvature is a real function). Thus, for example, if ω is a cscK metric, then the operator \mathcal{L} is real valued without requiring any torus invariance. The

surjectivity is straightforward from ellipticity, and hence surjectivity orthogonal to the kernel, of the operator.

2.3 Moduli and Fibrations

Consider a fibration $\pi : X \rightarrow B$ of relative dimension m such that each fibre $X_b = \pi^{-1}(b)$ is smooth for $b \in B$, so that π is a holomorphic submersion. We let n be the dimension of B , so that X has dimension $m + n$. We endow X with a closed $(1, 1)$ -form $\omega \in c_1(H)$ such that ω restricts to a Kähler metric on each fibre, which is to say that ω is a *relatively* Kähler metric and H is relatively ample.

Given a (p, p) -form η on X , the fibre integral produces a $(p - m, p - m)$ -form $\int_{X/B} \eta$ on B as follows. One first reduces to the local case by a partition of unity argument. Next, using the submersion structure one writes locally over $\pi^{-1}(U)$ with $U \subset B$

$$\eta = \zeta \wedge \pi^* \kappa$$

for some $(p - n, p - n)$ -form κ on B , and then defines

$$\int_{X/B} \eta|_U = \left(\int_{X/B} \zeta \right) \kappa,$$

where $\int_{X/B} \zeta$ is naturally viewed as a function on X . This local construction then globalises to give the desired $(p - m, p - m)$ -form $\int_{X/B} \eta$.

The relatively Kähler metric ω_X naturally induces a hermitian metric on the vertical tangent bundle $\mathcal{V} = \ker d\pi$, which is a holomorphic vector bundle of rank m by the hypothesis that π is a holomorphic submersion. We denote the curvature of this metric by $\rho \in c_1(K_{X/B}) = c_1(K_X \otimes (\pi^* K_B^{-1})) = c_1(\wedge^m \mathcal{V})$ (we shall return to this construction in more detail in Section 3). On each fibre X_b for $b \in B$, ρ restricts to the Ricci curvature $\text{Ric } \omega_b$.

DEFINITION 2.7. [9, 22] Suppose $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ restricts to a cscK metric ω_b on every fibre over $b \in B$. We define the *Weil-Petersson metric* to be

$$\alpha = \frac{S(\omega_b)}{m + 1} \int_{X/B} \omega^{m+1} - \int_{X/B} \rho \wedge \omega_X^m.$$

This is a closed, smooth $(1, 1)$ -form on B . Note that $S(\omega_b)$ is actually independent of b as it is a topological constant. One can show using uniqueness of cscK metrics that this is actually independent of fibrewise cscK metric in the class chosen [9]. The positivity properties of α on B are precisely related to the moduli theory of the fibres. The precise moduli theory we shall require is the following, which extends the classical work of Fujiki-Schumacher [22].

THEOREM 2.8. [9, theorem 1.1] *There exists a complex space \mathcal{M} that is a moduli space of polarised manifolds admitting a cscK metric. More precisely, points of \mathcal{M} are in bijection with cscK polarised manifolds, and a family $\pi : X \rightarrow B$ induces a map $q : B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ compatible with this bijection.*

The link with the Weil-Petersson metric is as follows.

THEOREM 2.9. [9, theorem 1.3] *There is a Kähler metric Ω_{WP} on \mathcal{M} such that if $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow B$ is a family of cscK manifolds with associated Weil-Petersson metric α , then $q^*\Omega_{WP} = \alpha$.*

In summary, from $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow B$ we obtain a moduli map $q : B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ in such a way that the $(1, 1)$ -form α is the pullback of a Kähler metric on \mathcal{M} .

2.4 Twisted Extremal Metrics

Extremal metrics are the most natural choice of Kähler metric on a Kähler manifold, and as we have explained there are deep links between the scalar curvature and the automorphisms of the underlying manifold. Suppose now that

$$q : (B, L) \rightarrow (M, L_M)$$

is a map between Kähler manifolds. More generally, we shall allow M to be a noncompact complex space. It is natural to ask if there is a Kähler metric on X whose behaviour reflects the geometry of the map itself. This was achieved in our previous work [11], and we now explain the consequences that we will use.

DEFINITION 2.10. Fix a Kähler metric $\Omega \in L_M$. We say that $\omega \in c_1(L)$ is a

- (i) *twisted cscK metric* if $S(\omega) - \Lambda_\omega q^*\Omega$ is constant;
- (ii) *twisted extremal metric* if $\mathcal{D}_\omega(S(\omega) - \Lambda_\omega q^*\Omega) = 0$, which is to say that $S(\omega) - \Lambda_\omega q^*\alpha$ is a holomorphy potential on B .

Note that only the pullback of α to X itself is involved in the definition. Thus the singularities and compactness of M are irrelevant, provided $q^*\Omega$ is smooth on B .

DEFINITION 2.11. [11, def. 1] Let $q : (B, L) \rightarrow (M, L_M)$ be a map between Kähler manifolds. We define $\text{Aut}(q) \subset \text{Aut}(B, L)$ to be the Lie subgroup of automorphisms that fix q in the sense that

$$\text{Aut}(q) = \{g \in \text{Aut}(B, L) \mid q \circ g = q\}.$$

We denote by \mathfrak{p} the Lie algebra of $\text{Aut}(p)$, with $\bar{\mathfrak{p}} \subset C^\infty(X, \mathbb{C})$ the associated vector space of holomorphy potentials.

We will only be interested in the *geometric* case of twisted extremal metrics, when the associated holomorphic vector field is an element $\nu \in \mathfrak{p}$. We then further define $\text{Aut}_\nu(p)$ to be the automorphisms of p whose flow commutes with ν .

THEOREM 2.12. [11, cor. 4.2] *Suppose ω is a twisted extremal metric. Then isometry group $\text{Isom}_\nu(q, \omega) = \text{Isom}(B, \omega) \cap \text{Aut}_\nu(q)$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $\text{Aut}_\nu(q)$.*

The proof of this relies on the following result regarding the linearisation of the twisted scalar curvature. In the following statement, we denote by $T_q \subset \text{Isom}(q, \omega)$ any compact torus containing the flow of the vector field ν .

THEOREM 2.13. [11, prop. 4.3] *Denote by \mathcal{L}_Ω the linearisation of the twisted extremal operator*

$$C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R}) \times \bar{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R}),$$

$$(\varphi, f) \rightarrow S(\omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi) - \Lambda_{\omega+i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi} q^* \Omega - \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla\varphi, \nabla f \rangle - f.$$

Suppose that ω is a twisted extremal metric, with $f = S(\omega) - \Lambda_\omega q^ \Omega$. Then*

$$\mathcal{L}_\Omega(\varphi, 0) = -\mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \Lambda_\omega q^* \Omega, \nabla \varphi \rangle + \langle i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi, q^* \Omega \rangle.$$

Defining

$$\mathcal{L}'_\Omega : C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R})^T \times \bar{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R})^T$$

by $\mathcal{L}'_\Omega(\varphi, h) = \mathcal{L}_\Omega(\varphi, 0) - h$, then \mathcal{L}'_Ω is well-defined and surjective.

As in the extremal case, the result above is obtained by ellipticity and an identification of the kernel of \mathcal{L}_Ω with the space of holomorphy potentials for the map to obtain surjectivity, while for \mathcal{L}_Ω to be a real operator it is again crucial that we linearise at a twisted extremal metric and assume invariance under the flow ν . While [11, prop. 4.3] assumes invariance under a maximal compact subgroup of the automorphism group, from the proof it is clear that it is sufficient to assume invariance under the flow of ν .

We return now to the setting of a fibration $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ a fibration with all fibres cscK. In this case we obtain a moduli map $q : (B, L) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}, [\Omega_{WP}])$.

LEMMA 2.14. *Suppose $g \in \text{Aut}(X, H)$ is a lift of an automorphism of (B, L) . Then g is the lift of an automorphism of q .*

PROOF. For $g \in \text{Aut}(B, L)$ to lift to X , we mean that $g_X : (X, H) \rightarrow (X, H)$ is induced by the pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, H) \times_B B & \xrightarrow{g_X} & (X, H) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & B \end{array} .$$

For this to be the case, it is necessary that in $\text{Aut}(B, L)$ -orbits the fibres are isomorphic, namely $\pi^{-1}(b) \cong \pi^{-1}(g.b)$ for all such g . But this precisely states that g is an automorphism of the moduli map q . □

This was implicit in [11]. A converse to this was also proved in [11, prop. 3.10] in the case that all fibres have discrete automorphism group using some ideas from moduli theory. However, the converse is no longer true in the case that the fibres have continuous automorphisms. For example, consider a projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(E) \rightarrow B$. Then the moduli map $p : B \rightarrow \{pt\}$ is trivial, so all automorphisms of (B, L) are automorphisms of p . Not all such automorphisms do actually lift, and the additional requirement is that the vector bundle is an $\text{Aut}(B, L)$ -equivariant

bundle. Thus we will typically assume later that all automorphisms of q lift to (X, H) in the above sense.

3 Optimal Symplectic Connections

3.1 Function Spaces and Projections

Let $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow B$ be a fibration, and let $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ be a relatively Kähler metric whose restriction to each fibre (X_b, ω_b) is cscK. We wish to define a splitting of the space of smooth functions $C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ on X using this Kähler metric.

On each fibre X_b , the Kähler metric ω_b defines a Lichnerowicz operator

$$\mathcal{D}_b^* \mathcal{D}_b = (\bar{\partial} \nabla_b^{1,0})^* \bar{\partial} \nabla_b^{1,0} : C^\infty(X_b, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C^\infty(X_b, \mathbb{R}).$$

As $b \in B$ varies, these operators vary smoothly and hence induce an operator

$$\mathcal{D}_\nu^* \mathcal{D}_\nu : C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}),$$

defined by the property that $(\mathcal{D}_\nu^* \mathcal{D}_\nu(f))|_{X_b} = \mathcal{D}_b^* \mathcal{D}_b(f)$.

As in Section 2, integration over the fibres using the relatively Kähler metric ω_X defines a projection $C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R})$ via $f \rightarrow \int_{X/B} f \omega_X^m$, i.e.,

$$\left(\int_{X/B} f \omega_X^m \right)(b) = \int_{X_b} f|_{X_b} \omega_b^m.$$

Let $C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ denote the kernel of this projection, namely the functions that integrate to 0 over each fibre. Then $\ker(\mathcal{D}_\nu^* \mathcal{D}_\nu|_{C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})}) \subset C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ defines a vector subspace that we denote

$$C_E^\infty(X) = \ker(\mathcal{D}_\nu^* \mathcal{D}_\nu|_{C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})}) \subset C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$$

Thus each function $f \in C_E^\infty(X)$ restricts to a holomorphy potential with mean value 0 on each fibre.

The Kähler metric ω_b defines an L^2 -inner product on functions $\varphi, \psi \in C_0^\infty(X_b)$ on each fibre X_b by

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle_b = \int_{X_b} \varphi \psi \omega_b^m.$$

The space $\ker \mathcal{D}_b^* \mathcal{D}_b \subset C_0^\infty(X_b)$ is a finite dimensional vector space by ellipticity of $\mathcal{D}_b^* \mathcal{D}_b$. The L^2 -inner product defines a splitting

$$C_0^\infty(X_b) \cong \ker \mathcal{D}_b^* \mathcal{D}_b \oplus C_R^\infty(X_b, \mathbb{R})$$

by declaring that $C_R^\infty(X_b, \mathbb{R})$ is the L^2 -orthogonal complement to $\ker \mathcal{D}_b^* \mathcal{D}_b$ with respect to the volume form induced by ω_b . This splitting depends only on the inner product; thus since ω_b and $\mathcal{D}_b^* \mathcal{D}_b$ vary smoothly with b , the projection defines a splitting

$$C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \cong C_E^\infty(X) \oplus C_R^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}),$$

where $\varphi \in C_R^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ if and only if $\varphi|_{X_b} \in C_R^\infty(X_b, \mathbb{R})$ for all $b \in B$.

In summary, this defines a splitting of the space of functions on X as

$$(3.1) \quad C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \cong C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R}) \oplus C_E^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \oplus C_R^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}),$$

where if $\varphi \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ decomposes as $\varphi = \varphi_B + \varphi_E + \varphi_R$, then φ_B is equal to the pullback of a function on B , φ_E restricts to a holomorphy potential on each fibre, and φ_R integrates to 0 over each fibre and is fibrewise L^2 -orthogonal to the fibrewise holomorphy potentials.

It will be convenient to give $C_E^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ the structure of the global sections of a smooth vector bundle E . One natural way of doing this is as follows. The fibration $X \rightarrow B$ admits a structure of a smooth fibre bundle since the fibres are compact [30, lemma 17.2]. This allows one to view $C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ as the global sections of an infinite dimensional vector bundle over B , whose fibre over $b \in B$ equals $C^\infty(X_b, \mathbb{R})$. The space $C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ is naturally a vector subbundle, for example as the kernel of the bundle morphism to the trivial bundle $\mathbb{R} \times B \rightarrow B$, which on global sections corresponds to the map $C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C^\infty(B)$ given by the fibre integral. Similarly, the bundle morphism

$$\mathcal{D}_V^* \mathcal{D}_V : C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$$

has kernel of constant finite rank by hypothesis; hence the sections in the kernel are the global sections of a vector bundle. This kernel is then naturally identified with the global sections of E , and hence E admits a natural structure of a smooth vector bundle with fibre $E_b \cong \ker \mathcal{D}_b^* \mathcal{D}_b$, the space of holomorphy potentials on X_b with respect to ω_b . Another approach would be to view $C_0^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ as the total space of the adjoint bundle of the Hamiltonian frame bundle [29, remark 6.4.11], viewing $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ as a symplectic fibration and proceeding in the same way to produce the bundle E .

3.2 Fibrations and Curvature

The vertical tangent bundle of X is defined to be the kernel $\mathcal{V} = \ker d\pi : TX \rightarrow TB$. As π is holomorphic, \mathcal{V} is a holomorphic vector bundle. The fibration structure then induces a short exact sequence of holomorphic vector bundles

$$(3.2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \rightarrow TX \rightarrow \pi^* TB \rightarrow 0.$$

Since ω_X restricts to a nondegenerate metric on each fibre, one obtains a horizontal vector bundle \mathcal{H} and a smooth splitting $TX \cong \mathcal{V} \oplus \mathcal{H}$ by

$$\mathcal{H}_x = \{u \in T_x X \mid \omega_0(u, v) = 0 \text{ for all } v \in \mathcal{V}\}.$$

This is a standard procedure in symplectic geometry, and in this context the form ω_X is said to be a *symplectic connection*.

The splitting $TX \cong \mathcal{V} \oplus \mathcal{H}$ induces splittings in the smooth category of any tensor on X . For any tensor β we shall refer to its components lying purely in \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{H} as the *vertical* and *horizontal* components and denote them by $\beta_{\mathcal{V}}$ and $\beta_{\mathcal{H}}$ respectively.

The relatively Kähler metric ω_X , viewed as a symplectic connection, induces an Ehresmann connection on the fibre bundle $\pi : X \rightarrow B$. For a vector field v on B , we denote by $v^\#$ its horizontal lift using the connection, so that for all $x \in X$, $v_x^\# \in \mathcal{H}_x$.

DEFINITION 3.1 ([29, p. 277]). The *symplectic curvature* $F_{\mathcal{H}}$ of ω_X is a 2-form $F_{\mathcal{H}} \in \Omega^2(B, \text{Ham}(V))$ with values in Hamiltonian vector fields on the fibres, defined by

$$F_{\mathcal{H}}(v_1, v_2) = [v_1^\#, v_2^\#]^{\text{vert}} = [v_1^\#, v_2^\#] - [v_1, v_2]^\#.$$

The symplectic curvature is simply the curvature of the associated Ehresmann connection.

Let $\mu^* : \text{Ham}(V) \rightarrow C_0^\infty(X)$ be the fibrewise co-moment map, which sends a Hamiltonian vertical vector field on X to its fibrewise mean value 0 Hamiltonian using ω_b . The map μ^* extends to a map on other tensors, and so one can view $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ as a 2-form on B with values in fibrewise Hamiltonian functions. In the same manner, one can further consider $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ as a 2-form on X with values in fibrewise Hamiltonian functions by pulling back the form from B .

LEMMA 3.2. [23, eq. (1.12)] *There is a 2-form β on B such that*

$$(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}} = \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}}) + \pi^*\beta.$$

This is known as *minimal coupling* in the symplectic geometry literature. To understand the horizontal component $(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}}$ more explicitly, we proceed as follows. Note that $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ has direct image 0: $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ is of the form $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}}) = f\pi^*v$, where $\int_{X/B} f\omega_X^m = 0$ by definition of the co-moment map, hence

$$\int_{X/B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}}) \wedge \omega_X^m = \int_{X/B} f\pi^*v \wedge \omega_X^m = v \int_{X/B} f\omega_X^m = 0.$$

Thus in the lemma above, setting $V = \int_{X_b} \omega_b^m$ to be the volume of any fibre, the form β is given as

$$\beta = \int_{X/B} (\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}} \wedge \frac{\omega_X^m}{V}.$$

The final objects involved that we shall make use of are the horizontal and vertical contractions, and vertical and horizontal Laplacians. The horizontal contraction and horizontal Laplacian will involve a Kähler metric on B , which we denote $\omega_B \in c_1(L)$.

DEFINITION 3.3. Let β be a 2-form on X . We define

(i) the *vertical contraction* to be

$$\Lambda_{\mathcal{V}}\beta = m \frac{\beta_{\mathcal{V}} \wedge \omega_X^{m-1}}{\omega_X^m},$$

where the quotient is taken in $\det \mathcal{V}^*$.

(ii) the *horizontal contraction* to be

$$\Lambda_{\omega_B}\beta = n \frac{\beta_{\mathcal{H}} \wedge \omega_B^{n-1}}{\omega_B^n},$$

where the quotient is taken in $\det \mathcal{H}^*$.

Remark 3.4. A 2-form β as above restricts to a form $\beta|_{X_b}$ on each fibre, and the vertical contraction is simply the fibrewise contraction of β with respect to the fibre metric ω_b . Similarly for forms pulled back from B , the horizontal contraction is just the pullback of the usual contraction computed on B .

DEFINITION 3.5. Let f be a function on X . We define the *vertical Laplacian* to be

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{V}} f = \Lambda_{\mathcal{V}}(i\partial\bar{\partial}f).$$

The vertical and horizontal contractions, the vertical Laplacian, and their variants play an important role in the previous work on extremal metrics on holomorphic submersions [6, 11, 18, 24, 28].

In addition to the symplectic curvature itself, the equation we will be interested in also involves a relative version of the Ricci curvature. As ω_X is positive on each fibre, it induces a hermitian metric g on \mathcal{V} and hence a hermitian metric $\bigwedge^m g$ on $\bigwedge^m \mathcal{V}$. Denote by ρ the curvature of this metric, so that $\rho \in c_1(\bigwedge^m \mathcal{V}) = c_1(K_{X/B})$. We emphasise that ρ depends only on ω_X , and hence is independent of k . While its construction uses only $(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{V}}$ and not its horizontal component, in general ρ itself, being the curvature of a hermitian metric on the line bundle $\bigwedge^m \mathcal{V}$, will have a horizontal component. Note also that ρ restricts to the Ricci curvature of the restriction of ω_X on any fibre, since $\bigwedge^m \mathcal{V} \cong -K_{X/B}$ restricts to $-K_{X_b}$ on any fibre and curvature commutes with pullback.

3.3 The Optimal Symplectic Connection Equation

We continue following the notation introduced above, which we briefly summarise. We begin with a holomorphic submersion $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ with $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ cscK on each fibre and $\omega_B \in c_1(L)$ Kähler. The symplectic curvature of ω_X is denoted $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$. The metric induced by ω_X on the top exterior power of the vertical tangent bundle $\bigwedge^m \mathcal{V}$ has curvature ρ , which has a horizontal component $\rho_{\mathcal{H}}$. ω_X also defines a fibrewise, vertical Laplacian operator $\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}$. Finally, the Kähler metric ω_B on B induces a contraction operator Λ_{ω_B} on horizontal forms.

DEFINITION 3.6. We say that ω_X is an *optimal symplectic connection* if

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B}\rho_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0.$$

As described in the Introduction, we think of this as a canonical choice of fibrewise cscK metric. For this to be reasonable, the equation should only depend on the behaviour of ω_X restricted to each fibre. To make this precise, we first show that solutions remain solutions upon the addition of a pullback from B .

LEMMA 3.7. *If ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection, then so is $\omega_X + \pi^*v$ for any closed (1, 1)-form v on B .*

PROOF. This follows simply because all objects involved are unchanged when one adds a form from B . Explicitly, the symplectic curvature $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ is unchanged

by the addition of a form due to the minimal coupling equation of Lemma 3.2. The construction of ρ only involves the restriction of the ω_X to the fibres X_b so is also unchanged. The horizontal component $\rho_{\mathcal{H}}$ is then unchanged since pulling back a form from B does not change the vertical horizontal decomposition induced by ω_X thought of as a symplectic connection. Finally, since the vertical Laplacian and projection operators also only involve the restriction to a given fibre, they too are unchanged. \square

A natural question our work raises is, given some initial fibrewise cscK metric ω_X , how does one find an optimal symplectic connection? Here we make some remarks on the steps needed to at least phrase this as a PDE on E . If ω is a cscK metric in some fixed class, then any other cscK metric is of the form $g^*\omega$ for some automorphism g , by Theorem 2.3. Moreover, g can be written as the time 1 flow of a vector field v_g in the Lie algebra of the automorphism group of the manifold. In our case, when we change the fibrewise holomorphy potentials this means any other cscK metric on a given fibre is determined by some $v_g \in \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X_b, H_b))$. Moreover, v_g has holomorphy potential $h_b \in C_0^\infty(X_b)$, and so we can determine any other smooth fibrewise metric from some function in $h \in C_E^\infty(X)$, i.e., from some global section of E .

By the $\bar{\partial}\partial$ -lemma, if we have another fibrewise metric, it can be written in the form $\omega_\varphi = \omega_X + i\bar{\partial}\partial\varphi$ for some $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. From what we have said above, if this metric is also fibrewise cscK, then φ is uniquely determined by a function $h \in C_E^\infty(X)$. However, it is not true that $\varphi = h$. Explicitly, $\varphi|_{X_b} = \int_0^1 f_t^*(h_b) dt$, where f_t is the time t flow on X_b produced from h_b [34, exam. 4.26]. Now, if we are looking to solve the optimal symplectic connection, we wish to solve this *with respect to* ω_φ , not ω_X . A crucial point is that we are thinking of E as a fixed bundle of fibrewise vector fields, but its realisation in terms of functions on X depends on the choice of the fibrewise cscK metric. If we denote by E_φ the new realisation of this bundle in terms of ω_φ fibrewise holomorphy potentials, we have an isomorphism $P : E \rightarrow E_\varphi$, given by the change in holomorphy potentials. To get a PDE on our initial bundle E , we then need to apply the inverse of P . This seems like the natural strategy to try to setup and solve the optimal symplectic connection in general, starting from some arbitrary fibrewise cscK metric.

Of course, for this strategy to be sensible, one needs to first be able to pick a reference fibrewise cscK metric. It is a nontrivial consequence of the deformation theory of cscK manifolds, due to Brönnle and Székelyhidi independently [5, 33], that fibrewise cscK metrics exist, as we now establish. This was already noted by Li-Wang-Xu in the setting of Kähler-Einstein fibrations [26, sec. 4].

LEMMA 3.8. *Let $(X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ be a fibration such that (X_b, H_b) admits a cscK metric for all $b \in B$. Then there exists an $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ that is relatively cscK.*

PROOF. Fix a distinguished point $b_0 \in B$. Then over a sufficiently small neighbourhood U_0 of b_0 in B , there is a relatively Kähler metric ω such that $\omega|_{\pi^{-1}(U_0)}$ is

cscK, by Brönnle and Székelyhidi’s deformation theory of cscK manifolds [5, 33]. Slightly shrinking U , by the same deformation theory, there is a $\varphi \in C^\infty(U, \mathbb{R})$ such that $\omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$ is cscK on *each* fibre over U . Indeed, Brönnle and Székelyhidi’s work implies that the cscK metric can be taken to vary smoothly in families locally, which essentially just uses that the zero set of the moment map they consider is connected. Cover B by finitely many such charts U_j , each with relatively cscK metric ω_j . While it is not true that $\omega_j = \omega_{j'}$ on $\pi^{-1}(U_j \cap U_{j'})$, if we let

$$\omega_j - \omega_{j'} = i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_j,$$

then there is a smooth function $\varphi_{j,t}$ such that $\omega_j - i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{j,t}$ is a cscK metric for all $t \in [0, 1]$ with $\varphi_{j,0} = 0$ and $\varphi_{j,1} = \varphi_j$. Indeed, on each fibre, by uniqueness of cscK metrics $\omega_{j'}$ is the pullback of ω_j through the time 1 flow of a real holomorphic vector field, so pulling back $\omega_{j'}$ through the time t flow produces such a smooth family of fibrewise Kähler potentials. One can then use a cutoff function $\rho_{jj'}$ on $U_j \cap U_{j'}$ and modify ω_j by adding $i\partial\bar{\partial}\pi^*(\rho_{jj'})\varphi_j$ to glue the metrics. Since $\pi^*\rho_{jj'}$ on X is the pullback of a function on $U_j \cap U_{j'}$, the resulting form will still be relatively Kähler. Iterating this procedure over all intersections will produce a relatively cscK metric, as required. \square

Just as the cscK equation reduces to the Kähler-Einstein equation under the appropriate topological hypothesis, the optimal symplectic connection equation simplifies under an appropriate topological condition. We begin with the following elementary lemma.

LEMMA 3.9. *Suppose $\omega_X, \tilde{\omega}_X$ are arbitrary closed $(1, 1)$ -forms on X such that for all $b \in B$*

$$\omega_X|_{X_b} = \tilde{\omega}_X|_{X_b}.$$

Then

$$\omega_X = \tilde{\omega}_X + \pi^*v$$

for some closed $(1, 1)$ -form v on B .

PROOF. It follows from the hypotheses that

$$[\omega_X] = [\tilde{\omega}_X] + \pi^*\beta$$

for some $\beta \in H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$. Picking an arbitrary form $v_\beta \in \beta$ and replacing $\tilde{\omega}_X$ with $\tilde{\omega}_X + v_\beta$, it is enough to prove the Lemma in the case $[\omega_X] = [\tilde{\omega}_X]$. Then by the $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -lemma, we have $\omega_X = \tilde{\omega}_X + i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$ for some $\varphi \in C^\infty(X)$. Write $\varphi = \varphi_B + \varphi_X$ with $\varphi_B \in C^\infty(B)$ and $\varphi_X \in C_0^\infty(X)$, where the decomposition is induced by any reference relatively Kähler metric. Then the result follows immediately since $\varphi_X = 0$, as $\omega_X|_{X_b} = \tilde{\omega}_X|_{X_b}$ and φ_X integrates to 0 over the fibres. \square

PROPOSITION 3.10. *Suppose $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ is a relatively cscK metric such that*

$$\lambda[\omega_b] = c_1(X_b)$$

for all $b \in B$ and for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ independent of b . Then ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection if and only if

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) = 0.$$

PROOF. This is an immediate consequence of what we have already proved. Firstly, since ω_b is cscK, it is automatically Kähler-Einstein by Remark 2.2 and hence $\lambda \omega_b = \text{Ric } \omega_b$ by the topological hypothesis of the theorem. It follows from Lemma 3.9 that $\omega_X - \rho = \pi^* \nu$ for some closed $(1, 1)$ -form ν on β , so $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}}) = \rho_{\mathcal{H}}$, as required. \square

The only interesting case of the above is when $\lambda > 0$, so that the fibres X_b are all Fano manifolds. Indeed, in the other two cases the fibres are either Calabi-Yau or of general type, and hence $\text{Aut}(X_b, H_b)$ is discrete for all $b \in B$. In these cases, a fibrewise cscK metric is uniquely determined, and the projection operator p is the zero map, so the optimal symplectic connection condition is trivial.

DEFINITION 3.11. The *relative automorphism group* $\text{Aut}(X/B, H)$ is defined to be

$$\{g \in \text{Aut}(X, H) : \pi \circ g = \pi\}.$$

PROPOSITION 3.12. *Suppose $g \in \text{Aut}(X/B, H)$, and let ω_X be an optimal symplectic connection. Then $g^* \omega_X$ is also an optimal symplectic connection.*

PROOF. We show directly that each of the quantities in the optimal symplectic connection equation are a pullback of the quantities using the pullback metric. To simplify notation, we shall add a g subscript to all quantities measured using g , so that $F_{\mathcal{H}_g}$ is the symplectic curvature of the symplectic connection $g^* \omega_X$. Thus what we wish to prove is that

$$g^*(p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}})) = p_g(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}_g}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}_g})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}_g}),$$

from which it would follow that the right-hand side vanishes if ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection.

First, note that, for a function $f \in C^\infty(X)$, we have $g^*(p(f)) = p_g(g^* f)$. Indeed, fibrewise holomorphy potentials with respect to $g^* \omega_X$ are just the pullback via g of the holomorphy potentials for ω_X . Similarly, the Laplacian operator satisfies $\Delta_{\mathcal{V}_g}(g^* f) = g^*(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(f))$. Since $g \in \text{Aut}(X/B, H)$, the horizontal contraction is unchanged by g . The symplectic curvature is again just the pullback, since the curvature of a pullback connection is the pullback of the curvature (this can also be seen through Lemma 3.2). The fact that $\rho_{\mathcal{H}_g}$ is the pullback of $\rho_{\mathcal{H}}$ follows from a similar argument. \square

The invariance of the equation under the action of $\text{Aut}(X/B, H)$ immediately produces the following.

LEMMA 3.13. *Suppose φ is a fibrewise holomorphy potential whose flow lies in $\text{Aut}(X/B, H)$. Then φ is in the kernel of the linearisation of the Optimal symplectic connection operator at a solution.*

PROOF. This is an immediate consequence of the invariance of the equation, which means that the derivative along the direction induced by φ of the equation is 0. \square

We return to the linearisation of the Optimal symplectic connection equation in Section 4.

We will later use the following result regarding the group $\text{Aut}(X/B, H)$, which generalises part of [11, prop. 3.10]. We use the notation $q : B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ for the moduli map, with $\text{Aut}(q)$ defined in Definition 2.11.

PROPOSITION 3.14. *Suppose that all automorphisms of q lift to X . Then there is a short exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X/B, H)) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X, H)) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(q)) \rightarrow 0.$$

PROOF. We first prove an analogous statement for $H^0(X, TX^{1,0})$, which consists of global holomorphic vector fields that may not have a zero. We use the long exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{V}) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H^0(X, TX^{1,0}) \xrightarrow{\beta} H^0(X, \pi^*TB) \rightarrow \dots$$

associated to the short exact sequence of equation (3.2).

Let $u \in H^0(X, TX^{1,0})$. By Lemma 2.14, $\beta(u)$ must be a vector field whose flow fixes the moduli map q . If we assume all automorphisms of q lift to X , then there is a lift of $\beta(u)$, say u_q , that satisfies $\beta(u_q) = \beta(u)$. As $\beta(u_q - u) = 0$, it follows that there is a $v \in H^0(X, \mathcal{V})$ with $\alpha(v) = u - u_q$. Hence we can write $u = \alpha(v + v') + u_q$, where u_q is a lift of a holomorphic vector field on B whose flow lifts to X .

We now prove the refined result we are interested in, namely assuming that the vector field $u \in H^0(X, TX^{1,0})$ has a zero, we wish to write it as a sum of elements of $\text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(q))$ (or rather a lift of such an element) and $\text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X/B), H)$. We first prove this for rational elements of $\text{Lie} \text{Aut}(X, H)$. Then the flow of u generates a \mathbb{C}^* -action, since rational vector fields generate \mathbb{C}^* -actions. Following the proof above, if u generates a \mathbb{C}^* -action, so must $\beta(u)$, and hence so must the lift u_q of $\beta(u)$. As above, since $\beta(u_q - u) = 0$, it follows that there is a $v \in H^0(X, \mathcal{V})$ with $\alpha(v) = u - u_q$. Then since u_q is rational, so is $u - u_q$, and hence so is v . Thus the flow of v generates a \mathbb{C}^* -action. It is then clear that the flow of v has a fixed point on *each* fibre X_b , which means that it is an element of $\text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X/B), H)$, while for the same reason u_q is an element of $\text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(q))$ (or again rather a lift of such an element).

To obtain the conclusion for irrational vector fields, write $u = \alpha(v) + u_q$ where wish to show that v has a zero on every fibre and u_q has a zero. Certainly u_q must have a zero just as above. Approximate u by rational elements of the Lie algebra $u_j = \alpha(v_j) + u_{q,j}$, where by the previous paragraph we know that the desired conclusion holds for the u_j . We may assume that the v_j converge to v , for example by first approximating v . Since the v_j generate a \mathbb{C}^* -action, they have a

fixed point on *each* fibre, which must vary continuously in j . Thus v itself has a zero on each fibre, as required.

Slightly more explicitly, what we have shown is that the map

$$\alpha : \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X/B, H)) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X, H))$$

is injective; via the hypothesis that all automorphisms of q lift to (X, H) , we have shown that $\text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X, H)) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(q))$ is surjective, and we finally have shown that any element of $\text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X, H))$ can be written as a sum of elements of $\text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(q))$ and $\text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X/B, H))$. This precisely says that the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X/B, H)) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X, H)) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(q)) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. \square

There is no canonical way to split the produced short exact sequence in general.

3.4 Extremal Symplectic Connections

Just as extremal Kähler metrics generalise constant scalar curvature Kähler metrics by asking that the scalar curvature be a holomorphy potential, there is an analogous generalisation of optimal symplectic connections to what we call extremal symplectic connections. We will return to these connections in more detail in Section 4.6; here we briefly give the relevant definition. As before, we assume that ω_X is cscK on each fibre.

DEFINITION 3.15. We say that ω_X is an *extremal symplectic connection* if the function

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}})$$

is a global holomorphy potential on X with respect to $k\omega_B + \omega_X$ for all k .

In particular, an extremal symplectic connection has an associated holomorphic vector field v_E , whose flow lies in $\text{Aut}((X/B), H)$.

The definition does not depend on choice of k , which we have implicitly taken large enough so that the form $k\omega_B + \omega_X$ is Kähler, as we show in Section 4.6. There we will also provide an equivalent definition, which states that ω_X is an extremal symplectic connection if and only if

$$\mathcal{R} \circ p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0,$$

where \mathcal{R} is a linear differential operator that we will later define, and that plays the analogous role to that which the operator \mathcal{D} plays for extremal metrics.

3.5 Projective Bundles and Coadjoint Orbits

We now explain how the optimal symplectic equation reduces to the Hermite-Einstein condition on projective bundles and certain other fibrations constructed via principal bundles. We begin with the case of projective bundles.

LEMMA 3.16 ([35, remark 6.13]). *Suppose (X, ω) is a Kähler-Einstein Fano manifold with $[\omega] = c_1(X)$. Then the eigenspace of the Laplacian with eigenvalue 1 consists precisely of the holomorphy potentials of average 0.*

PROOF. This is well-known and follows from a direct computation. A quick proof from the perspective we are taking in the present work is to use that holomorphy potentials are precisely the zeros of the Lichnerowicz operator, which from Equation (2.1) on Fano Kähler-Einstein manifolds takes the form

$$\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}\varphi = \Delta^2\varphi - \Delta\varphi.$$

Thus $\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}\varphi = 0$ if and only if $\Delta((\Delta - 1)(\varphi)) = 0$, giving the result since there are no nonconstant harmonic functions on a compact manifold. \square

The proof also demonstrates that it is rather unlikely that holomorphy potentials give eigenfunctions of the Laplacian away from the Fano Kähler-Einstein situation.

PROPOSITION 3.17. *Suppose $(\mathbb{P}(E), \mathcal{O}(1)) \rightarrow (B, L)$ is a projective bundle. Then $\omega_X \in \mathcal{O}(1)$ is an optimal symplectic connection if and only if ω_X is induced from a Hermite-Einstein metric on E .*

PROOF. On each, the choice $\omega_b = (\omega_X)|_{X_b}$ of the Fubini-Study metric corresponds to a choice of basis of E_b , and so induces a hermitian metric h . If $\omega_h \in c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))$ is the corresponding form, induced by considering $\mathcal{O}(1)$ as a sub-bundle of $\pi^*E \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(E)$ and taking the curvature of the restriction of the pullback metric, then $(\omega_h)|_{X_b} = (\omega_X)|_{X_b}$ for all $b \in B$, and so by Lemma 3.9 the two forms must be equal. If $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ denotes the curvature, then from the construction via the hermitian metric one sees that $\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ is actually (the pullback via π of) a 2-form on B with values in fibrewise *holomorphy potentials* (rather than simply Hamiltonians). Thus $\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})$ restricts to a holomorphy potential on each fibre $\mathbb{P}(E)_b$, so

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}}) = \Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}}).$$

The projection operator p is the identity on holomorphy potentials (with fibrewise mean value 0 as usual); hence ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection if and only if

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) = \mu^*(\Lambda_{\omega_B}F_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0.$$

Since μ^* is the fibrewise co-moment map with mean value 0, this simply asks that

$$\Lambda_{\omega_B}F_{\mathcal{H}} = \lambda \text{Id},$$

where λ is the appropriate topological constant. But this is simply the Hermite-Einstein equation for the hermitian metric h . \square

Remark 3.18.

- (i) Of course, the proof also implies that for any line bundle H on $\mathbb{P}(E)$ such that $H|_{\mathbb{P}(E)_b} = \mathcal{O}(l)$ for all $b \in B$ and for some fixed integer l , the existence of an optimal symplectic connection is equivalent to the existence of a Hermite-Einstein metric.

- (ii) If $E_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus E_l$ is a direct sum of stable vector bundles, then the Hermite-Einstein metrics on each factor induce a hermitian metric on the bundle itself. If the slopes of the bundles are distinct, this will not be a Hermite-Einstein metric, but rather will induce an extremal symplectic connection. In this way, Brönnle's work concerning extremal metrics on the projectivisation of such bundles is a special case of our results on extremal symplectic connections [6].

The situation is similar when the fibres of $(X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ are integral coadjoint orbits. Brönnle speculated that there may be construction of extremal metrics in this situation [6, sec. 2.3]; here we explain how this follows from our main result. We briefly recall the basic setup, referring to [12, sec. 2.2], [6, sec. 2.3] and [4, chap. 8] for further details.

Let G be a connected compact Lie group with complexification $G^{\mathbb{C}}$. The group G acts naturally on the dual of its Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}^* via the coadjoint action. If $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}^*$, denoting by $K = \text{Stab}(\xi)$ the stabiliser of F , G/K can be considered as a submanifold of \mathfrak{g}^* . Then G/K is actually a compact Fano manifold, and the G -action on G/K is transitive and holomorphic. The Fano manifold G/K admits a natural symplectic form that is in fact Kähler-Einstein. The element $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ induces a Lie algebra morphism $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, which restricts to a Lie algebra homomorphism $\mathfrak{k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where we have denoted by \mathfrak{k} the Lie algebra of K . If $\xi : \mathfrak{k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is induced from an action of H on S^1 , then G/K is said to be an *integral coadjoint orbit*. In this case, one naturally obtains a holomorphic line bundle over G/K that admits a Kähler-Einstein metric and an action of G , hence a natural G -invariant hermitian metric.

Now suppose $P \rightarrow (B, L)$ is a principal G -bundle, and let $P^{\mathbb{C}}$ be the associated principal $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -bundle. Since the G -action on G/K is holomorphic, one obtains a holomorphic fibre bundle $X \rightarrow (B, L)$ associated to $P \rightarrow (B, L)$. One similarly obtains a holomorphic line bundle H on X as the associated bundle to the G -action on the holomorphic line bundle on G/K .

Let ∇ be a connection on $P \rightarrow (B, L)$. Then ∇ uniquely induces a connection on $P^{\mathbb{C}}$ that is unitary and compatible with the complex structure in the usual sense of principal bundles [1, p. 220]. This, together with the hermitian metric inducing the Kähler-Einstein metric on G/K , induces a connection on H through the G -action [6, sec. 2.3], [20, remark 2.3]. A result of Fine-Panov implies that, if ω_X is the curvature of this metric, then $(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}} = \mu^*(F^{\nabla})$, while by construction ω_X restricts to a Kähler-Einstein metric on each fibre [20, remark 2.3].

The crucial point is that, since the action of G on G/K is holomorphic, the symplectic curvature $F_{\mathcal{H}}$ of this connection is automatically a 2-form on B with values in fibrewise *holomorphic* vector fields [30, sec. 11.9]. Thus $\mu^*(F^{\nabla})$ is automatically a fibrewise holomorphy potential, and since G/H is Fano, just as for projective bundles we have

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F^{\nabla})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F^{\nabla})) = \mu^*(\Lambda_{\omega_B} F^{\nabla}),$$

which is 0 if and only if the connection ∇ defines a Hermite-Einstein connection, again in the usual sense of principal bundles [1, def. 3.2]. In summary, the same argument as in the case of projective bundles gives the following:

COROLLARY 3.19. *Suppose $(X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ has fibres that are integral coadjoint orbits, induced from a principal $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -bundle $P^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow B$ in the manner described above. If $P^{\mathbb{C}}$ admits a Hermite-Einstein connection, then (X, H) admits an optimal symplectic connection.*

In particular, from our main results one can construct extremal metrics on the total space of such fibrations. This answers a question of Brönnle [6, sec. 2.3].

Remark 3.20. If one fixes a polarised manifold (Y, L_Y) with automorphism group $G^{\mathbb{C}} = \text{Aut}(Y, L_Y)$, then holomorphic principal $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -bundles are naturally in correspondence with fibrations with fibre (Y, L_Y) . However, even for general Fano fibrations, the Optimal symplectic connection equation does not reduce to a Hermite-Einstein type condition. The issue is that, while the projection operator p allows one to induce a connection on such a principal bundle $P^{\mathbb{C}}$ from a symplectic connection ω_X , it is not true that the projection of the symplectic curvature of ω_X is equal to the curvature of the induced connection on $P^{\mathbb{C}}$.

4 The Approximate Solutions

We will now construct approximate solutions to any desired order to the extremal equation on the total space of the fibration.

4.1 Expansion of the Scalar Curvature

Let $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ be a relatively Kähler metric, and let $\omega_B \in c_1(L)$ be Kähler. We denote $\omega_k = k\omega_B + \omega_X$. The goal of this section is to calculate $S(\omega_k)$ as a function of k to leading two orders in $k \gg 0$. This will involve an expansion of the Ricci curvature, and also an expansion of the Laplacian operator.

Remark 4.1. In the various expansions established in the present section, the estimates are *pointwise*. Thus for example

$$S(\omega_k) = f_0 + f_1 k^{-1} + O(k^{-2})$$

means that for each $x \in X$, there is a $c \geq 0$ such that

$$|S(\omega_k)(x) - f_0(x) - k^{-1} f_1(x)| \leq c k^{-2}$$

for all $k \gg 0$. In Section 5, we will improve our estimates to global estimates in the C^l -norm, using a patching argument of Fine [18, sec. 5].

LEMMA 4.2. *The contraction operator Λ_{ω_k} satisfies*

$$\Lambda_{\omega_k} \beta = \Lambda_{\mathcal{V}} \beta + k^{-1} \Lambda_{\omega_B} \beta + O(k^{-2}).$$

PROOF. The contraction Λ_{ω_k} is defined to be

$$\Lambda_{\omega_k} \beta = (m+n) \frac{\beta \wedge (k\omega_B + \omega_X)^{m+n-1}}{(k\omega_B + \omega_X)^{m+n}}.$$

Note that ω_k has no mixed term under the vertical horizontal decomposition of tensors on X , since certainly ω_B does not and ω_X is used to define the decomposition. Write $\beta = \beta_{\mathcal{V}} + \beta_{\text{mixed}} + \beta_{\mathcal{H}}$ for the decomposition of β into vertical, mixed, and horizontal terms. One then expands to obtain, using that ω_k has no mixed term,

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{\omega_k} \beta &= m \frac{\beta_{\mathcal{V}} \wedge (\omega_X)_{\mathcal{V}}^{m-1} \wedge ((\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}} + k\omega_B)^n}{(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{V}}^m \wedge ((\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}} + k\omega_B)^n} \\ &\quad + n \frac{\beta_{\mathcal{H}} \wedge (\omega_X)_{\mathcal{V}}^m \wedge ((\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}} + k\omega_B)^{n-1}}{(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{V}}^m \wedge ((\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}} + k\omega_B)^n}, \\ &= \Lambda_{\mathcal{V}} \beta + k^{-1} \Lambda_{\omega_B} \beta + O(k^{-2}), \end{aligned}$$

as required. \square

COROLLARY 4.3. *We have*

$$\Delta_k = \Delta_{\mathcal{V}} + k^{-1} \Delta_{\mathcal{H}} + O(k^{-2}),$$

where Δ_k is the Laplacian determined by ω_k .

Thus in general the leading order term is the fibrewise Laplacian of f , and if f is pulled back from B , the leading order term is the pullback of the Laplacian from B .

The short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \rightarrow TX \rightarrow \pi^* TB \rightarrow 0$$

induces an isomorphism

$$\bigwedge^{m+n} TX \cong \bigwedge^m \mathcal{V} \otimes \pi^* \bigwedge^n TB.$$

The Kähler metric ω_k induces a hermitian metric on TX , and hence on $\bigwedge^{m+n} TX$, whose curvature is $\text{Ric}(\omega_k)$. From the previous short exact sequence, $\text{Ric}(\omega_k)$ can be written as a sum of the curvatures of the metrics on $\bigwedge^m \mathcal{V}$ and $\bigwedge^n \mathcal{H} \cong \pi^* \bigwedge^n TB$ induced from ω_k .

PROPOSITION 4.4. *Suppose ω_X restricts to a cscK metric on each fibre. Let $q : B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be the moduli map to the moduli space of cscK manifolds. Then*

$$\int_{X/B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}} \wedge \omega_X^m = -q^* \Omega_{WP},$$

where $\Omega_{WP} \in c_1(\mathcal{L}_{CM})$ is the Weil-Petersson metric.

PROOF. Since ω_b is cscK for all $b \in B$, a result of Fine provides

$$\int_{X/B} \rho_H \wedge \omega_X^m = - \int_{X/B} \rho \wedge \omega_X^m + \frac{S(\omega_b)}{m+1} \int_{X/B} \omega^{m+1},$$

where $S(\omega_b)$ is the scalar curvature of any fibre [19, lemma 2.3]. This is precisely the formula for the Weil-Petersson metric on \mathcal{M} , even in the case of manifolds admitting continuous automorphisms [9, theorem 4.4]. \square

Proposition 4.4 was essentially proved by Fine [19, lemma 2.3] when the fibres have discrete automorphism group, and explicitly observed in [11, lemma 3.5] in this special case.

COROLLARY 4.5. *Suppose all fibres of $X \rightarrow B$ are isomorphic. Then*

$$\int_{X/B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}} \wedge \omega_X^m = 0.$$

PROOF. This follows immediately from the above, since the moduli map is to a point. In fact, the statement does not need to apply to any of the deeper moduli theories of [9] to obtain this statement. Instead, one can argue as follows.

First, note that the integral is independent of choice of fibrewise cscK metric in the class $c_1(H)$ [9, p. 20]. Since all fibres are isomorphic, by the Fischer-Grauert theorem the fibration $X \rightarrow B$ is actually locally trivial [21]. Thus if the fibre is F , in a local patch $X \cong F \times U$ with $U \subset B$, by independence of the integral of fibrewise cscK metric one can take the relatively Kähler metric $p_1^* \omega_F$. Here p_1 denotes the projection $F \times U \rightarrow U$, and ω_F is any cscK metric on the fibre F . Using such a metric, it is clear by direct calculation that the fibre integral vanishes. \square

LEMMA 4.6. *The Ricci curvature satisfies*

$$\text{Ric}(\omega_k) = \text{Ric}(\omega_b) + \rho_H + \text{Ric}(\omega_B) + k^{-1} i \partial \bar{\partial} (\Lambda_{\omega_B} \omega_X) + O(k^{-2}).$$

Here $\text{Ric}(\omega_b) = \rho_{\mathcal{V}}$ restricts to the Ricci curvature of ω_b on each fibre X_b , and we have suppressed pullbacks via π as usual.

PROOF. Recall that $\Lambda^{m+n} X = \Lambda^m V \otimes \pi^* \Lambda^n TB$. Thus the Ricci curvature of ω_k is the sum of the corresponding curvatures of its vertical and horizontal components. The former is the form ρ defined above. For the latter, we first note that if $iF^{\wedge n} \mathcal{H}$ denotes the curvature of the induced metric on $\wedge^n \mathcal{H}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} iF^{\wedge n} \mathcal{H} - \text{Ric}(\omega_B) &= i \partial \bar{\partial} \log \left(\frac{(k\omega_B + (\omega_X)\mathcal{H})^n}{\omega_B^n} \right), \\ &= i \partial \bar{\partial} \log(k^n + k^{n-1} \Lambda_{\omega_B} \omega_X + O(k^{n-2})). \end{aligned}$$

We obtain using the power series expansion $\log(1+x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} (x^i/i)$, valid for $|x| < 1$ and hence in our situation for $k \gg 0$, that

$$\text{Ric}(\omega_k) = \rho + \text{Ric}(\omega_B) + k^{-1} (i \partial \bar{\partial} (\Lambda_{\omega_B} \omega_X)) + O(k^{-2}),$$

as desired. \square

Combining the expansions we have obtained gives the following.

COROLLARY 4.7.

$$S(\omega_k) = S(\omega_b) + k^{-1}(S(\omega_B) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}} + \Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}})) + O(k^{-2}).$$

Here $S(\omega_b)$ is the function whose restriction to X_b is the scalar curvature of ω_B , i.e., $S(\omega_b) = \Lambda_{\mathcal{V}} \text{Ric}(\omega_b)$.

PROOF. This follows immediately from the above by using that

$$S(\omega_k) = \Lambda_{\omega_k} \text{Ric}(\omega_k)$$

and the expansions for $\text{Ric}(\omega_k)$ and Λ_{ω_k} . Indeed, first

$$\Lambda_{\omega_B}(\text{Ric}(\omega_k)) = k^{-1}(S(\omega_B) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}}) + O(k^{-2}).$$

Next, since the vertical Laplacian of a form β is computed by restricting the form to a fibre and taking the Laplacian on that fibre, it follows that for a function f on X , we have

$$(\Lambda_{\mathcal{V}} i \partial \bar{\partial} f)|_{X_b} = \Lambda_{\omega_b} i \partial \bar{\partial} (f|_{X_b}),$$

where the partial derivatives of f on the right-hand side of the equation are taken on a fibre X_b . Thus by definition of the vertical Laplacian

$$\Lambda_{\mathcal{V}} \text{Ric}(\omega_k) = S(\omega_b) + k^{-1}(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \omega_X)) + O(k^{-2}),$$

and summing gives the result. \square

4.2 The k^{-1} Term

We now take ω_X to be a relatively Kähler metric that restricts to a cscK metric on each fibre. Thus the function $S(\omega_b)$ appearing in the expansion of $S(\omega_k)$ is a constant. Our next goal is to show that, with an appropriate choice of ω_X , ω_B , and $\varphi_{R,1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$, the k^{-1} coefficient of the scalar curvature $S(\omega_X + k\omega_B + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{R,1})$ is also constant.

We begin with the correct choice of ω_B . Let α be the Weil-Petersson metric on B , so that by Proposition 4.4

$$\alpha = - \int_{X/B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}} \wedge \omega_X^m.$$

We take ω_B to be a solution of the twisted cscK equation

$$S(\omega_B) - \Lambda_{\omega_B} \alpha = \text{const.}$$

The fibre metric ω_X is chosen to be an optimal symplectic connection, so that by definition

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0.$$

We now explain how this dictates our choice of $\varphi_{R,1}$, and in particular how optimal symplectic connections allow us to solve the approximate cscK equation to order k^{-1} .

PROPOSITION 4.8. *Suppose ω_B is a twisted cscK metric and ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection. Then*

$$S(\omega_X + k\omega_B) = \widehat{S}_0 + k^{-1}(\widehat{S}_1 + \psi_{R,1}) + O(k^{-2}),$$

with $\psi_{R,1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$ and $\widehat{S}_0, \widehat{S}_1 \in \mathbb{R}$.

PROOF. By hypothesis, the function $S(\omega_b)$ is constant and independent of the fibre; hence the statement of the proposition only concerns the k^{-1} coefficient, which is given by

$$S_1 = S(\omega_B) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}} + \Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}}).$$

Note that

$$\int_{X/B} (\Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}}) \omega_X^m = \Lambda_{\omega_B} \int_{X/B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}} \omega_X^m = -\Lambda_{\omega_B} \alpha,$$

with α the Weil-Petersson metric. Thus under the decomposition

$$C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \cong C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R}) \oplus C_E^\infty(X, \mathbb{R}) \oplus C_R^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$$

of equation (3.1), the $C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R})$ -component of the function $\Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}}$ is $\Lambda_{\omega_B} \alpha$, while the $C_E^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ -component is $p(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}})$.

We next consider the term $\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}})$. Note that

$$\int_{X/B} \Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}}) \wedge \omega_X^m = 0,$$

since $\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}})|_{X_b} = \Delta_{\omega_b}((\Lambda_{\omega_B} \omega_X)|_{X_b})$ integrates to 0 over each fibre.

Thus since ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection and ω_B is a twisted cscK metric, under the splitting of the space of functions on X , both the $C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R})$ and $C_E^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ terms are constant, which is to say $S_1 \in C_R^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ up to the addition of a constant. If one adds a term $k^{-1}i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_{R,1}$ to ω_k , it is clear that this changes the scalar curvature $S(\omega_k)$ by

$$S(\omega_X + k\omega_B + k^{-1}i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_{R,1}) = S(\omega_X) + k^{-1}(S_1 - \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}^* \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}} \varphi_{R,1}) + O(k^{-2}),$$

since $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}^* \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}$ is the fibrewise linearisation of the scalar curvature. It follows from fibrewise ellipticity that the operator $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}^* \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}$ is an isomorphism on $C_R^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$, so there is a choice of $\varphi_{R,1}$ such that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}^* \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}} \varphi_{R,1} = S_1$, again up to the addition of a constant. Thus with this choice of $\varphi_{R,1}$, the k^{-1} -coefficient of $S(\omega_X + k\omega_B + k^{-1}i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_{R,1})$ is constant, as required. \square

4.3 The Linearisation of the Optimal Symplectic Connection: Special Case

The goal of this section is to understand how the scalar curvature changes upon adding a function $\varphi_E \in C_E^\infty(X)$ to leading order. Viewing E as a smooth vector bundle over B as in Section 3, we shall see that this essentially asks what the linearisation of the Optimal symplectic connection equation is at a solution.

We begin by considering the case that $k\omega_B + \omega_X$ actually has constant scalar curvature to $O(k^{-2})$, or equivalently that the $\varphi_{R,1}$ term constructed in Section 4.2

vanishes. Later in Section 4.4 we will return to the general case, using results obtained in the special case.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{\omega_k} = \mathcal{D}_k^* \mathcal{D}_k$ be the Lichnerowicz operator of $\omega_k = k\omega_B + \omega_X$. This has an expansion

$$\mathcal{L}_{\omega_k} = \mathcal{L}_0 + \mathcal{L}_1 k^{-1} + \dots,$$

where $\mathcal{L}_0 = \mathcal{D}_V^* \mathcal{D}_V$ is the glued fibrewise Lichnerowicz operator. We note that $-\mathcal{L}_0 - k^{-1} \mathcal{L}_1$ is the linearisation of the scalar curvature up to order k^{-1} , provided our metric is of constant scalar curvature to order k^{-1} . Indeed, in general, the linearisation of the scalar curvature is

$$f \mapsto -\mathcal{L}_\omega(f) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla S(\omega), \nabla f \rangle.$$

If $S(\omega_k)$ is constant to order k^{-1} , this means the term $\langle \nabla S(\omega_k), \nabla f \rangle_{\omega_k}$ is $O(k^{-2})$ since $\nabla S(\omega_k)$ is, and so will not appear in the linearisation to order k^{-1} .

We now wish to study the mapping properties of \mathcal{L}_1 on $C_E^\infty(X)$, i.e., on fibrewise average 0 functions that are fibrewise holomorphy potentials. We will consider this as a map $E \rightarrow E$ by projecting to $C_E^\infty(X)$, that is, by considering the operator $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$. We will exploit the equality

$$(4.1) \quad \int_X \varphi \mathcal{L}_{\omega_k}(\psi) \omega_k^n = \int_X \langle \mathcal{D}_k \varphi, \mathcal{D}_k \psi \rangle_{\omega_k} \omega_k^n.$$

We first note that

$$\omega_k^{m+n} = \binom{m+n}{m} k^n \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n + O(k^{n-1}).$$

So if ψ is in the kernel of \mathcal{L}_0 , the left-hand side of (4.1) becomes

$$\binom{m+n}{m} k^{n-1} \int_X \varphi \mathcal{L}_1(\psi) \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n + O(k^{n-2}).$$

We wish to compare this with the k^{n-1} -term of the right-hand side of (4.1). This is a bit more involved, and we begin with a description of $\mathcal{D}_k = \bar{\partial}_X \circ \nabla_{\omega_k}^{1,0}$. Note that the k -dependency is only in the gradient.

In general, on an n -dimensional Kähler manifold with coordinates ξ^p and Riemannian metric g , the gradient is

$$\nabla_g f = \sum_{p,q} g^{p\bar{q}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi^q} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^p}.$$

In a holomorphic trivialisation of X , we now have $\xi^\alpha = w^\alpha$, the fibre coordinates, for $\alpha = 1, \dots, m$, and $\xi^{m+i} = z^i$, the base coordinates, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We will use Greek letters for the fibre indices and Roman letters for the base indices. The gradient is then

$$\nabla_{\omega_k} f = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} g_F^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{w}^\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} + \sum_{i,j} (kg_B + (g_X)_\mathcal{H})^{i\bar{j}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^i}.$$

The leading order term is therefore $\sum_{\alpha,\beta} g_F^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{w}^\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha}$ since

$$(k g_B + (g_X)_\mathcal{H})^{i\bar{j}} = \frac{1}{k} (g_B + k^{-1} (g_X)_\mathcal{H})^{i\bar{j}}$$

is $O(k^{-1})$. If f is a fibrewise holomorphy potential, we then have that

$$\mathcal{D}_k f = \sum_{\alpha,\beta,j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \left(g_F^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{w}^\beta} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j + O(k^{-1}),$$

since the fibrewise components when applying $\bar{\partial}_X$ vanish by assumption. This leading order term will be a crucial operator for us. We define

$$\mathcal{R}(f) = \bar{\partial}_B(\nabla_V^{1,0} f) = \sum_{\alpha,\beta,j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \left(g_F^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{w}^\beta} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j.$$

Note that on C_E^∞ , the kernel of \mathcal{R} consists precisely of the fibrewise holomorphy potentials that in fact are globally holomorphy potentials on X .

Next we consider $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\omega_k}$, which is a norm on $TX \otimes T^*X$. We will consider its restriction to $\mathcal{V}^{1,0} \otimes \pi^* \Lambda^{0,1} B$. From our computation of $\mathcal{D}_k f$, the key is to compute $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\omega_k}$ on basis vectors $\frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j$. First we observe

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \otimes dz^p \right\rangle_{\omega_k} = \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \right\rangle_{\omega_k} \cdot \langle d\bar{z}^j, dz^p \rangle_{\omega_k}$$

and

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \right\rangle_{\omega_k} = g_{\alpha\bar{\gamma}}^F,$$

which is independent of k . Moreover, since

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^j}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z^p} \right\rangle_{\omega_k} = k g_{j\bar{p}} + O(1),$$

we have

$$\langle d\bar{z}^j, dz^p \rangle_{\omega_k} = k^{-1} g_{j\bar{p}}^B + O(k^{-2}).$$

The upshot is therefore that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \otimes dz^p \right\rangle_{\omega_k} \\ &= k^{-1} \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \otimes dz^p \right\rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} + O(k^{-2}), \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\langle \mathcal{D}_k \varphi, \mathcal{D}_k \psi \rangle_{\omega_k} = k^{-1} \langle \mathcal{R}\varphi, \mathcal{R}\psi \rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} + O(k^{-2})$$

for fibrewise holomorphy potentials φ, ψ . Thus the right-hand side of (4.1) is

$$\binom{n+m}{m} k^{n-1} \int_X \langle \mathcal{R}\varphi, \mathcal{R}\psi \rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} \omega_F^m \wedge \omega_B^n + O(k^{n-2}).$$

Since this holds for all k , it follows that

$$(4.2) \quad \int_X \varphi \mathcal{L}_1(\psi) \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n = \int_X \langle \mathcal{R}\varphi, \mathcal{R}\psi \rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n.$$

Note in particular that this implies that $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$ is self-adjoint.

Next, we wish to see that $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$ is elliptic. As noted above, the fibrewise Hamiltonian vector fields on X , with respect to ω_X , form an infinite-dimensional bundle over B . Under our assumptions, there is a finite-dimensional subbundle $E \rightarrow B$ whose sections are fibrewise holomorphic vector fields. By identifying a Hamiltonian vector field with its (unique) mean value zero Hamiltonian function, we can think of sections of E over an open set $U \subseteq B$ as certain functions on $\pi^{-1}(U)$, the points in X lying over U . In particular, smooth global sections of E correspond exactly to functions in $C_E^\infty(X)$.

That this is a, say, rank r vector bundle means that for every point $p \in B$, we can find an open set U containing p , and r fibrewise Hamiltonian functions h_1, \dots, h_r on $\pi^{-1}(U)$ such that any function h in $\pi^{-1}(U)$ that is fibrewise a holomorphy potential (fibrewise of average zero) is of the form $h = \sum_i f_i h_i$ for some $f_i \in C^\infty(U)$.

We are interested in the mapping properties $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$, where we recall p is the projection operator to $C_E^\infty(X)$. Note, however, that if $\varphi, \psi \in C_E^\infty(X)$, then $\langle \varphi, \mathcal{L}_1 \psi \rangle = \langle \varphi, p(\mathcal{L}_1 \psi) \rangle$. Thus, we will suppress the projection operator in what follows. Equation (4.5) can now be recast as

$$\int_B \langle \varphi, \mathcal{L}_1 \psi \rangle_1 \omega_B^n = \int_B \left(\int_{X/B} \langle \mathcal{R}\varphi, \mathcal{R}\psi \rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} \omega_X^m \right) \omega_B^n.$$

We now wish to show that $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1 : \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$ is elliptic (of order 2). The key point is that for $f \in C^\infty(B)$ and $h \in C_E^\infty(X)$, we have

$$(4.3) \quad \mathcal{L}_1(fh) = 2\bar{\partial}_B^* \bar{\partial}_B(B)(f) \cdot \Delta_\nu(h) + Q(f, p),$$

where Q is of order 1 in f . If we establish this, we see that in a trivialisation of E over U given by r fibrewise holomorphy potentials h_i , if $\sum_i f_i h_i$ is a general local section of E , the symbol of $\mathcal{L}_1(\sum_i f_i h_i)$ is that of $2 \sum_i \Delta_B(f_i) \cdot \Delta_\nu(h_i)$. Moreover,

$$p\left(2 \sum_i \Delta_B(f_i) \cdot \Delta_\nu(h_i)\right) = \sum_{i,j} \Delta_B(f_i) \cdot \left(\int_{\pi^{-1}(U)/U} \langle \nabla h_i, \nabla h_j \rangle \omega_b^m \right) h_j,$$

since $2 \int_{\pi^{-1}(U)/U} \Delta_\nu(h_i) \cdot h_j \omega_b^m = \int_{\pi^{-1}(U)/U} \langle \nabla h_i, \nabla h_j \rangle \omega_b^m$. The ∇h_i form a basis of the holomorphic vector fields with a potential on each fibre, and so the matrix $\langle \nabla h_i, \nabla h_j \rangle$ is invertible. The symbol of $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$ is the composition of this matrix with the symbol of the diagonal componentwise base Laplacian

$$(f_1, \dots, f_r) \mapsto (\Delta_B f_1, \dots, \Delta_B f_r),$$

which then is elliptic since the Laplacian is.

To establish (4.3), we will use the general identity

$$\mathcal{D}_\omega^* \mathcal{D}_\omega(\varphi) = \Delta_\omega^2(\varphi) + \langle \text{Ric}(\omega), i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi \rangle + \langle \nabla S(\omega), \nabla \varphi \rangle;$$

see [34, p. 59]. Applying this to ω_k , we can ignore the last term involving the scalar curvature because it only involves a single derivative. The Δ^2 -term expands as

$$\Delta_k^2 = \Delta_\nu^2 + k^{-1}(\Delta_\nu \circ \Delta_{\mathcal{H}} + \Delta_{\mathcal{H}} \circ \Delta_\nu) + O(k^{-2}),$$

since $\Delta_k = \Delta_\nu + k^{-1} \Delta_{\mathcal{H}} + O(k^{-2})$. For a function of the form $f \cdot h$ with f pulled back from B , we have

$$\Delta_\nu(fh) = f \Delta_\nu(h).$$

Moreover, $\Delta_{\mathcal{H}}(fh)$ equals $\Delta_{\mathcal{H}}(f) \cdot h$ plus terms that involve at most one derivative in f . So the contribution to the k^{-1} term from Δ_k^2 with the maximal number of derivatives in f is then as claimed.

For the term involving the Ricci curvature of ω_k , we see from the expansion of the Ricci curvature in Lemma 4.6 that we will get a contribution

$$\langle \rho_{\mathcal{H}} + \text{Ric}(\omega_B), i \partial \bar{\partial}_{\mathcal{H}} f \rangle_{\omega_k} \cdot h$$

that involves two derivatives of f . But since the inner product in the horizontal direction is $O(k)$, the induced inner product on Λ^2 is $O(k^{-2})$. Thus we will not see this term in the linearisation to order k^{-1} . This completes the proof of the identity (4.3), and hence the proof of the ellipticity of $p \circ L_1$ thought of as an operator on E .

We also remark that the technique above implies that

$$\int_X \pi^*(\varphi) \mathcal{L}_1(\psi) \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n = \int_B \varphi \left(\int_{X/B} \mathcal{L}_1(\psi) \omega_b^m \right) \omega_B^n = 0$$

for any $\varphi \in C^\infty(B)$, since

$$\int_X \pi^*(\varphi) \mathcal{L}_{\omega_k}(\psi) \omega_k^n = \int_X \mathcal{L}_{\omega_k}(\pi^*(\varphi)) \psi \omega_k^n$$

is $O(k^{n-2})$ (the fact that this is $O(k^{n-2})$ rather than $O(k^{n-1})$ will follow from Proposition 4.11). So $\mathcal{L}_1(\psi)$ is always orthogonal to $C^\infty(B)$. This shows that \mathcal{L}_1 , without the projection p , is a vertical operator: it sends $C^\infty(X)$ to $C_0^\infty(X)$.

We have now established the following:

THEOREM 4.9. *Consider the operator $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1 : \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E)$. This is an elliptic operator of order 2 that is self-adjoint and with kernel consisting precisely of sections corresponding to global holomorphy potentials on X .*

4.4 The Linearisation of the Optimal Symplectic Curvature: General Case

In Section 4.3 we established the properties of the linearisation of the optimal symplectic curvature in the special case that $k\omega_B + \omega_X$ is a constant scalar curvature Kähler metric to order k^{-2} . This is equivalent to asking that the function $\varphi_{R,1}$ constructed in Section 4.2 vanishes.

As remarked earlier, $-\mathcal{L}_{\omega_k}$ is the linearised operator to order k^{-1} only if the metric is constant to order k^{-1} . This is not automatic even if we have an optimal symplectic connection, and in general we need to consider instead a metric of the form $\Omega_k = \omega_k + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$, where in our applications φ will be the function $\varphi_{R,1}$ constructed in Section 4.2. We will show that the Lichnerowicz operator is the same on E , to highest order in k , and so the mapping properties described above persist under such a change to ω_k . As before, we will use

$$(4.4) \quad \int_X \varphi \mathcal{L}_{\Omega_k}(\psi) \Omega_k^n = \int_X \langle \mathcal{D}_k \varphi, \mathcal{D}_k \psi \rangle_{\Omega_k} \Omega_k^n.$$

Here \mathcal{D}_k is now the operator associated to Ω_k , not ω_k .

Again we have that

$$\Omega_k^n = \binom{n+m}{m} k^n \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n + O(k^{n-1}).$$

So if ψ is in the kernel of \mathcal{L}_0 , the left hand side of (4.1) becomes

$$\binom{n+m}{m} k^{n-1} \int_X \varphi \mathcal{L}_1(\psi) \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n + O(k^{n-2}).$$

So there is no change in the left-hand side of the equation.

The next step is to compare this with the k^{n-1} -term of the right-hand side of (4.4). We begin with a description of $\mathcal{D}_k = \bar{\partial}_X \circ \nabla_{\Omega_k}^{1,0}$. Note that the dependency on k and φ is only in the gradient. The gradient is then

$$\nabla_{\Omega_k} f = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} (g_F + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi)^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{w}^\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} + \sum_{i, j} (kg_B + (g_X)\mathcal{H})^{i\bar{j}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^i}.$$

The leading order term is therefore $\sum_{\alpha, \beta} g_F^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{w}^\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha}$ since the inverse of

$$g_F + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$$

is $g_F^{-1} + O(k^{-1})$ and

$$(kg_B + (g_X)\mathcal{H})^{i\bar{j}} = \frac{1}{k} (g_B + k^{-1}(g_X)\mathcal{H})^{i\bar{j}}$$

is $O(k^{-1})$. If f is a fibrewise holomorphy potential, we then have that

$$\mathcal{D}_k f = \sum_{\alpha, \beta, j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^j} \left(g_F^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{w}^\beta} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j + O(k^{-1}),$$

since the fibrewise components when applying $\bar{\partial}_X$ vanish by assumption. Note that there is no dependency on φ here, so we have the same operator as before.

The argument for $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\Omega_k}$ proceeds in a similar way. First we again observe

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \otimes dz^p \right\rangle_{\Omega_k} = \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \right\rangle_{\Omega_k} \cdot \langle d\bar{z}^j, dz^p \rangle_{\Omega_k}$$

and

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \right\rangle_{\Omega_k} = \left(g^F + \frac{1}{k} i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi \right)_{\alpha \bar{\beta}} = g_{\alpha \bar{\beta}}^F + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right),$$

which is independent of k to leading order. Moreover, we still have

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^j}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z^p} \right\rangle_{\Omega_k} = k g_{\bar{j} p} + O(1),$$

as our horizontal metric is now $kg_B + (\omega_X)_\mathcal{H} + \frac{1}{k} i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi_\mathcal{H}$. Thus we have

$$\langle d\bar{z}^j, dz^p \rangle_{\omega_k} = k^{-1} g_{\bar{j} p} + O(k^{-2}).$$

The upshot is therefore that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \otimes dz^p \right\rangle_{\omega_k} \\ &= k^{-1} \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial w^\alpha} \otimes d\bar{z}^j, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}^\gamma} \otimes dz^p \right\rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} + O(k^{-2}), \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\langle \mathcal{D}_k \varphi, \mathcal{D}_k \psi \rangle_{\omega_k} = k^{-1} \langle \mathcal{R} \varphi, \mathcal{R} \psi \rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} + O(k^{-2})$$

for fibrewise holomorphy potentials φ, ψ . Thus the right-hand side of (4.1) is

$$\binom{n}{m} k^{n-1} \int_X \langle \mathcal{R} \varphi, \mathcal{R} \psi \rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} \omega_F^m \wedge \omega_B^n + O(k^{n-2}).$$

Since this holds for all k , it follows that

$$(4.5) \quad \int_X \varphi L_1(\psi) \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n = \int_X \langle \mathcal{R} \varphi, \mathcal{R} \psi \rangle_{\omega_F + \omega_B} \omega_X^m \wedge \omega_B^n.$$

Note in particular that this implies that $p \circ \mathcal{L}_{1,\varphi}$ is self-adjoint and in fact independent of φ . So the operator remains unchanged upon this perturbation.

To summarise, we have just shown that the second term in the expansion of the Lichnerowicz operator is unaffected by the addition of $k^{-1} i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi$, when acting on fibrewise holomorphy potentials (with respect to ω_F , but to leading order these are the same as holomorphy potentials with respect to $\omega_F + k^{-1} i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi$, where the subscript means the fibrewise restriction of $i \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi$). When φ is chosen such that Ω_k is a cscK metric to order k^{-1} (meaning $S(\Omega_k) = S_0 + S_1 k^{-1} + O(k^{-2})$), we saw that the linearisation of the scalar curvature map is the negative of the Lichnerowicz operator to order k^{-1} , and so in particular for that choice of φ , the above holds for the linearised operator, not just the Lichnerowicz operator. The argument above

means that we have proven the case $r = 1$ in Proposition 4.11 below, which will be crucial for constructing better approximate solutions to the cscK equation.

4.5 The Discrete Automorphism Group Case

While we are ultimately interested in the construction of extremal metrics on $(X, kL + H)$ for $k \gg 0$, we begin by discussing the case that the automorphism groups $\text{Aut}(X, H)$ and $\text{Aut}(p)$ of (X, H) and $p : B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ are discrete. This special case contains the bulk of the core new ideas of our construction, and in this case the argument is technically and notationally simpler. Our next goal is to construct, for any given $r \geq 0$, a Kähler potential $\varphi_{k,r} \in C^\infty(X)$ that satisfies the equation

$$S(\omega_k + i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{k,r}) - \widehat{S}_{k,r} = O(k^{-r}),$$

with $\widehat{S}_{k,r}$ an appropriate topological constant.

THEOREM 4.10. *Let $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ be a fibration with $\text{Aut}(X, H)$ discrete. Suppose*

- (i) $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ restricts to a cscK metric on X_b for all $b \in B$;
- (ii) letting $q : B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be the moduli map, $\text{Aut}(q)$ is discrete and ω_B satisfies the twisted cscK equation

$$S(\omega_B) - \Lambda_{\omega_B}\alpha = \widehat{S}_\alpha$$

with α the Weil-Petersson metric on B ;

- (iii) the automorphism groups of the fibres (X_b, H_b) all have the same dimension, and ω_X satisfies the optimal symplectic connection equation

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B}\rho_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0.$$

Then for each integer $r \geq 1$ there exist functions

$$f_1, \dots, f_r \in C^\infty(B), \quad d_1, \dots, d_r \in C_E^\infty(X), \quad l_1, \dots, l_r \in C_R^\infty(X),$$

and constants c_0, \dots, c_r such that if we let

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{k,r} &= \sum_{j=1}^r f_j k^{2-j}, & \delta_{k,r} &= \sum_{j=1}^r d_j k^{1-j}, \\ \lambda_{k,r} &= \sum_{j=1}^r l_j k^{-j}, & \widehat{S}_{k,r} &= \sum_{j=0}^r c_j k^{-j}, \end{aligned}$$

then the Kähler form

$$\omega_{k,r} = k\omega_B + \omega_X + i\partial\bar{\partial}(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r})$$

satisfies

$$S(\omega_{k,r}) = \widehat{S}_{k,r} + O(k^{-r-1}).$$

The basic idea of the proof is to use an inductive argument. Supposing the theorem has been proven for level r , one writes

$$S(\omega_{k,r}) = \widehat{S}_{k,r} + (\psi_{B,r+1} + \psi_{E,r+1} + \psi_{R,r+1})k^{r+1} + O(k^{r+2})$$

under the decomposition of

$$\psi_{r+1} = \psi_{B,r+1} + \psi_{E,r+1} + \psi_{R,r+1} \in C^\infty(X) \cong C^\infty(B) \oplus C_E^\infty(X) \oplus C_R^\infty(X)$$

of equation (3.1) and using the obvious notation. The next step is to add Kähler potentials f_{r+1} , d_{r+1} , and l_{r+1} in such a way that the scalar curvature of

$$S(\omega_{k,r} + i\partial\bar{\partial}(f_{r+1}, d_{r+1} + l_{r+1})) = \widehat{S}_{k,r+1} + O(k^{-r-2}).$$

As we are only interested in the first order change of the scalar curvature upon adding such Kähler potentials, the crucial point is to understand the linearisation of $S(\omega_{k,r})$, which to first order is intimately related to the linearisation of $S(\omega_k)$. In turn, this linearisation is intimately related to the linearisation of the twisted scalar curvature, the Optimal symplectic connection operator, and also the fibre-wise scalar curvature: the fact that we are linearising at solutions to the various equations will play a crucial role in ensuring the operators are invertible on the relevant function spaces. We note that the base case $r = 1$ holds by choosing $f_1 = 0$ and $d_1 = 0$.

In order to kill the error terms, we need to understand the linearisation of the scalar curvature at $\omega_{k,r}$ and not just ω_k itself.

PROPOSITION 4.11. *Let $\omega_{k,r}$ be a metric of the form in the statement of Theorem 4.10 that solves the cscK equation to order -1 , with $f_1 = 0 = d_1$. Then the linearisation $\mathcal{L}_{k,r}$ of the scalar curvature operator at $\omega_{k,r}$ satisfies the following:*

(i) *There is an expansion*

$$\mathcal{L}_{k,r}(f) = -\mathcal{D}_V^* \mathcal{D}_V(f) + D_1(f)k^{-1} + D_2(f)k^{-2} + O(k^{-3}),$$

where D_1 depends on l_1 and D_2 depends only on l_1, l_2 , and d_2 .

(ii) *If $f \in C^\infty(B)$, then $D_1(f) = 0$ and*

$$\int_{X/B} D_2(f)\omega_X^m = -\mathcal{L}_\alpha(f).$$

(iii) *If $f \in C_E^\infty(X)$, then*

$$p \circ D_1(f) = -p \circ \mathcal{L}_1(f).$$

PROOF. Parts (i) and (ii) are not new, and were considered in [11, prop. 5.6] building on [18, sec. 3.3]. For (iii), we note that we already know the result for the case $r = 1$. This was the proof after Theorem 4.9 above. We will now make a further perturbation to ω_k . To highest order in the vertical direction, we still get the fibre metric ω_F (because the only order zero change is through the pullback of a function from B). Also, to highest order in the horizontal direction we still get $k\omega_B$, because in the horizontal direction the highest order change is $k\omega_B$ and no other terms in the expansion involve a positive power of k . Going through the

proof of the expression of $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$ on functions in $C_E^\infty(X)$ again, we see that the expressions only depend on these highest order components. Therefore, they will not change under the types of perturbations we are considering. \square

We will now construct approximate solutions $\omega_{k,r}$ to the cscK equation on X . We explain the first step before proceeding to the general case. Let

$$\omega_{k,1} = k\omega_B + \omega_X + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}l_1$$

be the solution of the cscK equation to order -1 , so that

$$S(\omega_{k,1}) = c_0 + c_1k^{-1} + k^{-2}(\psi_{B,2} + \psi_{E,2} + \psi_{R,2}) + O(k^{-3})$$

for $\psi_{B,2} \in C^\infty(B)$, $\psi_{E,2} \in C_E^\infty(X)$, and $\psi_{R,2} \in C_R^\infty(X)$. From Proposition 4.11, we know that

$$S(\omega_{k,1} + i\partial\bar{\partial}f_2) = S(\omega_{k,1}) + k^{-2}D_2(f) + O(k^{-3}),$$

and so

$$S(\omega_{k,1} + i\partial\bar{\partial}f_2) = c_0 + c_1k^{-1} + k^{-2}((\psi_{B,2} - \mathcal{L}_\alpha(f_2)) + \psi'_{E,2} + \psi'_{R,2}) + O(k^{-3})$$

for some $\psi'_{E,2} \in C_E^\infty(X)$ and $\psi'_{R,2} \in C_R^\infty(X)$ depending on f_2 , using that the horizontal component of $D_2(f_2)$ is $-\mathcal{L}_\alpha(f_2)$. Under our assumptions regarding the automorphisms of the map to the moduli space, \mathcal{L}_α is invertible modulo constants, and so there is a constant c_2 and choice of f_2 such that $\psi_{B,2} - \mathcal{L}_\alpha(f_2) = c_2$.

Next, we remove the error in the E -component. Proposition 4.11 gives

$$\begin{aligned} S(\omega_{k,1} + i\partial\bar{\partial}f_2 + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}d_2) \\ = c_0 + k^{-1}c_1 + k^{-2}(c_2 + (\psi'_{E,2} - p \circ \mathcal{L}_1(d_2)) + \psi''_{R,2}) + O(k^{-3}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\psi''_{R,2} \in C_R^\infty(X)$ depends on d_2 . Note that since \mathcal{L}_1 is a vertical operator, we are not introducing a new error in the base direction to order k^{-2} . Since there are no global automorphisms on X , we know from Theorem 4.9 that $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$ is invertible on E , and so we can pick d_2 such that $\psi'_{E,2} = p \circ \mathcal{L}_1(d_2)$.

It only remains to kill the R -component of the error. This can be achieved similarly as the vertical Lichnerowicz operator $-\mathcal{D}_V^*\mathcal{D}_V$ restricts to an isomorphism on R . So we can find l_2 such that

$$S(\omega_{k,1} + i\partial\bar{\partial}f_2 + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}d_2 + k^{-2}i\partial\bar{\partial}l_2) = c_0 + c_1k^{-1} + c_2k^{-2} + O(k^{-3}),$$

which proves the $r = 2$ case of the theorem.

We are now ready to prove Theorem 4.10.

PROOF OF THEOREM 4.10. The proof is by induction, the base step being $r = 1$, where we have already noted that the theorem holds. Suppose $r \geq 1$ and that we have functions

$$f_1, \dots, f_r \in C^\infty(B), \quad d_1, \dots, d_r \in C_E^\infty(X), \quad l_1, \dots, l_r \in C_R^\infty(X),$$

and constants c_0, \dots, c_r such that if

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{k,r} &= \sum_{j=1}^r f_j k^{2-j}, & \delta_{k,r} &= \sum_{j=1}^r d_j k^{1-j}, \\ \lambda_{k,r} &= \sum_{j=1}^r l_j k^{-j}, & \hat{S}_{k,r} &= \sum_{j=0}^r c_j k^{-j},\end{aligned}$$

then

$$\omega_{k,r} = k\omega_B + \omega_X + i\partial\bar{\partial}(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r})$$

satisfies

$$S(\omega_{k,r}) = \hat{S}_{k,r} + O(k^{-r-1}).$$

We begin by dividing the $O(k^{-r-1})$ error into its three components

$$S(\omega_{k,r}) = \hat{S}_{k,r} + k^{-r-1}(\psi_{B,r+1} + \psi_{E,r+1} + \psi_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2})$$

for $\psi_{B,r+1} \in C^\infty(B)$, $\psi_{E,r+1} \in C_E^\infty(X)$ and $\psi_{R,r+1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$.

We begin by removing the horizontal error. Using the mapping properties of the linearised operator on pulled back functions, we have from Proposition 4.11 that

$$\begin{aligned}S(\omega_{k,r} + k^{-r+1}i\partial\bar{\partial}f_{r+1}) \\ = \hat{S}_{k,r} + k^{-r-1}(\psi_{B,r+1} - \mathcal{L}_\alpha(f_{r+1})) + \psi'_{E,r+1} + \psi'_{R,r+1} + O(k^{-r-2})\end{aligned}$$

for some $\psi'_{E,r+1} \in C_E^\infty(X)$ and $\psi'_{R,r+1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$ depending on f_{r+1} . Since \mathcal{L}_α is invertible modulo constants, there is a constant c_{r+1} and choice of f_{r+1} such that $\psi_{B,2} - \mathcal{L}_\alpha(f_2) = c_r$. Thus

$$S(\omega_{k,r} + k^{-r+1}i\partial\bar{\partial}f_{r+1}) = \hat{S}_{k,r+1} + k^{-r-1}(\psi'_{E,r+1} + \psi'_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2}),$$

where $\hat{S}_{k,r+1} = \hat{S}_{k,r} + c_{r+1}k^{-r-1}$.

For the E -component, Proposition 4.11 gives us that

$$\begin{aligned}S(\omega_{k,r} + i\partial\bar{\partial}(k^{-r+1}f_{r+1} + k^{-r}d_{r+1})) \\ = \hat{S}_{k,r+1} + k^{-r-1}((\psi'_{E,r+1} - p \circ \mathcal{L}_1(d_{r+1})) + \psi''_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2})\end{aligned}$$

for some $\psi''_{R,r+1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$ depending on d_{r+1} and f_{r+1} . From Theorem 4.9 the operator $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$ is invertible on E , and so we can pick d_{r+1} such that $\psi'_{E,r+1} = p \circ \mathcal{L}_1(d_{r+1})$. With this choice of d_{r+1} , we have

$$S(\omega_{k,r} + i\partial\bar{\partial}(k^{-r+1}f_{r+1} + k^{-r}d_{r+1})) = \hat{S}_{k,r+1} + k^{-r-1}\psi''_{R,r+1} + O(k^{-r-2}).$$

Finally, since the vertical Lichnerowicz operator is invertible on R , there is an l_{r+1} such that $-\mathcal{D}_V^* \mathcal{D}_V(l_{r+1}) = \psi''_{R,r+1}$, and so

$$S(\omega_{k,r} + i\partial\bar{\partial}(k^{-r+1}f_{r+1} + k^{-r}d_{r+1} + k^{-r}l_{r+1})) = \hat{S}_{k,r+1} + O(k^{-r-2}),$$

as required. \square

4.6 The Case of Automorphisms

We now allow both $q : (B, H) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ and (X, H) to have automorphisms. In this case, in general we will produce extremal metrics rather than cscK metrics. The presence of automorphisms introduces two new main issues we now have to deal with. The first is that we have a twisted extremal metric on the base, rather than a twisted cscK metric. This is completely analogous to the situation in [11]. The second is that (X, H) may now have global holomorphic vector fields that restrict to nontrivial holomorphic vector fields on each fibre. This will cause a change in the approximation procedure, when dealing with the vertical terms coming from the cokernel of the Lichnerowicz operator on each fibre.

Since we are aiming to produce extremal metrics, we only need that the symplectic curvature term be the potential for a global holomorphic vector field on X , not that it vanishes. Recall that in Section 3.4 we defined ω_X to be an extremal symplectic connection if the function

$$p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}})$$

is a global holomorphy potential on X with respect to ω_k for all k . By the results we established in Section 4.3, we immediately obtain the following:

LEMMA 4.12. ω_X is an extremal symplectic connection if and only if

$$\mathcal{R} \circ p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0.$$

Note below that even if we start with a solution to the optimal symplectic connection equation and not just its extremal version, through our construction we may still end up with non-cscK extremal metrics on X .

We briefly recall from Section 2 how to adapt the problem of finding a cscK metric (at the level of finding the appropriate Kähler potential) to finding an extremal metric. Recall that $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}$ denotes the space of holomorphy potentials with respect to a fixed Kähler metric ω . Solving the extremal equation is then equivalent to finding a root of the map $C^{k+4,\alpha} \times \bar{\mathfrak{h}} \rightarrow C^{k,\alpha}$ given by

$$(\varphi, f) \rightarrow S(\omega_{\varphi}) - f - \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla f, \nabla \varphi \rangle.$$

The linearisation of this map at $(0, f)$ is

$$(\varphi, h) \rightarrow -\mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D}(\varphi) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla(S(\omega) - f), \nabla \varphi \rangle - h.$$

In particular, if ω is extremal, we can linearise at $(0, S(\omega))$ and the linearised map is then

$$(\varphi, h) \rightarrow -\mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D}(\varphi) - h,$$

which is a surjective operator with kernel $\bar{\mathfrak{h}} \times \{0\}$. This is the underlying point of view that will allow us to deal with the seemingly troublesome-looking extra terms appearing in the linearisation when producing the approximately extremal metrics below.

Remark 4.13. In order to establish the extremal version of our main result, namely when the base admits a twisted extremal metric or ω_X is an extremal symplectic connection, it will be important to assume that ω_X satisfies two invariance properties. These are not necessary under the assumption that ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection and ω_B is a twisted cscK metric. We will use these assumptions to ensure the relevant linearised operators are real operators; in general, they may be complex operators.

The first necessary assumption is that ω_X is invariant under the flow of

$$v_E = J\nabla_V(p(\Delta_V(\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B}\rho_{\mathcal{H}})),$$

the vector field arising from the fact that ω_X is an extremal symplectic connection. We expect that this is always satisfied for extremal symplectic connections, much as extremal Kähler metrics are invariant under a maximal compact torus of automorphisms by Theorem 2.4. The second is that we must assume ω_X is invariant under the flow of a lift of the twisted extremal vector field

$$v_q = J\nabla_B(S(\omega_B) - \Lambda_{\omega_B}q^*\Omega)$$

on B . In the setting of projective bundles, this invariance automatically follows by uniqueness results for (direct sums of) Hermite-Einstein metrics [28, lemma 4.9], and hence we expect that this assumption holds automatically for any extremal symplectic connection.

Thus what is most convenient for us is to fix a torus T_q containing the flow of the twisted extremal vector field on B , and a lift of T_q to a subtorus of $\text{Aut}(X, H)$. We also fix a torus T_E containing the flow of v_E and fix a torus $T \subset \text{Aut}(X, H)$ containing both T_E and the lift of T_q . It follows from these assumptions and Theorem 2.12 that $\omega_k = \omega_X + k\omega_B$ is a T -invariant Kähler metric for all $k \gg 0$. We remark again that this assumption is vacuous in the case when ω_B is twisted cscK and ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection.

It will be important to keep track of the various different holomorphy potentials occurring below. We will refer to the holomorphy potentials with respect to the base metric ω_B that lift to X as *base holomorphy potentials*, and the functions corresponding to sections of E that produce holomorphy potentials on the whole of X as *global fibre holomorphy potentials*. All of our holomorphy potentials will be chosen to lie in the Lie algebra of the complexification of T , which admits a splitting since we have chosen a lift of T_q to a subtorus of $\text{Aut}(X, H)$. Note that every holomorphy potential on X with respect to ω_k is then uniquely decomposed into a sum of a global fibre holomorphy potential and the lift of a base holomorphy potential; see Proposition 3.14. For the holomorphic vector fields coming from the base, the holomorphy potentials with respect to the initial metric ω_k are related to, but not equal to, the pullback of the corresponding base holomorphy potential. In fact, they are of the form $\tilde{b}_k = k\pi^*b + h_b$ for a fixed function h_b . Below we will let \tilde{b} denote the lifted holomorphy potential of b , omitting the dependence on k . Note that terms $k^{-j-1}\tilde{b}$ are then $O(k^{-j})$, not $O(k^{-j-1})$.

We now state the main result of this section.

THEOREM 4.14. *Let $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ be a smooth fibration. Suppose*

- (i) $\omega_X \in c_1(H)$ restricts to a cscK metric on X_b for all $b \in B$;
- (ii) letting $q : B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ be the moduli map, all elements of $\text{Aut}(q)$ lift to X and ω_B satisfies the twisted extremal equation

$$\mathcal{D}_{\omega_B}(S(\omega_B) - \Lambda_{\omega_B}\alpha) = 0$$

with α the Weil-Petersson metric on B ;

- (iii) the automorphism groups of the fibres (X_b, H_b) all have the same dimension, and ω_X is T -invariant and satisfies the extremal symplectic connection equation

$$\mathcal{R} \circ p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}\mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B}\rho_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0.$$

Then for each integer $r \geq 1$ there exist functions

$$f_1, \dots, f_r \in C^\infty(B)^T, \quad d_1, \dots, d_r \in C_E^\infty(X)^T, \quad l_1, \dots, l_r \in C_R^\infty(X)^T,$$

base holomorphy potentials

$$b_1, \dots, b_r \in C^\infty(B)^T,$$

fibre holomorphy potentials

$$h_1, \dots, h_r \in C_E^\infty(X)^T,$$

and a constant c such that if we let

$$\varphi_{k,r} = \sum_{j=1}^r f_j k^{2-j}, \quad \delta_{k,r} = \sum_{j=1}^r d_j k^{1-j}, \quad \lambda_{k,r} = \sum_{j=1}^r l_j k^{-j},$$

and

$$\eta_{k,r} = c + \sum_{j=1}^r (\tilde{b}_j k^{-j-1} + h_j k^{-j}),$$

then the Kähler form

$$\omega_{k,r} = k\omega_B + \omega_X + i\partial\bar{\partial}(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r})$$

satisfies

$$S(\omega_{k,r}) = \eta_{k,r} + \frac{1}{2}\langle \nabla\eta_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} + O(k^{-r-1}).$$

Here T is the compact torus described in Remark 4.13; in particular, if ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection and ω_B is twisted cscK, no invariance assumption is needed and T can be taken to be trivial.

The strategy of the proof is the same as for Theorem 4.10, with some additional complications due to the presence of the automorphisms. We begin by explaining the step $r = 1$, then explain how this affects the linearisation of the scalar curvature operator. Once this is in place we will be able to follow the same steps as before to

complete the proof, with some additional care to deal with the extra terms coming from the change in holomorphy potentials.

Recall from Corollary 4.7 that the scalar curvature of ω_k has an expansion

$$S(\omega_k) = S(\omega_b) + k^{-1}(S(\omega_B) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}} + \Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B}(\omega_X)_{\mathcal{H}})) + O(k^{-2}).$$

We know $S(\omega_b)$ is a constant, which will be denoted c , and that $S(\omega_B) - \Lambda_{\omega_B} \alpha$ is a holomorphy potential on B with respect to ω_B , which will be the term b_1 (recall from the proof of Proposition 4.8 that $-\Lambda_{\omega_B} \alpha$ is the base component of $\Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}}$ in the decomposition of functions on X). Finally, since

$$\mathcal{R} \circ p(\Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}}) = 0,$$

we have that

$$(4.6) \quad \Delta_{\mathcal{V}}(\Lambda_{\omega_B} \mu^*(F_{\mathcal{H}})) + \Lambda_{\omega_B} \rho_{\mathcal{H}} = h_1 + \psi_{R,1}$$

for a global holomorphy potential $h_1 \in C_E^\infty(X)$ and a function $\psi_{R,1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$. Thus we have

$$S(\omega_k) = c + k^{-1}(b_1 + h_1 + \psi_{R,1}) + O(k^{-2}).$$

Since the linearisation of the scalar curvature of ω_k is $-\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}^* \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}} + O(k^{-1})$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}^* \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}$ is an isomorphism on the R -component, there is an $l_1 \in C_R^\infty(X)$ such that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}^* \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}(l_1) = \psi_{R,1}$, and so

$$S(\omega_k + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}l_1) = c + k^{-2}\tilde{b}_1 + k^{-1}h_1 + O(k^{-2}),$$

which solves the extremal equation to order -1 . We emphasise again that since $\tilde{b}_1 = kb_1 + O(1)$, $k^{-2}\tilde{b}_1$ is in fact an $O(k^{-1})$ term. Note also that we are using here that the term $\langle \nabla(k^{-2}\tilde{b}_1 + k^{-1}h_1), \nabla k^{-1}l_1 \rangle_{\omega_k}$ is $O(k^{-2})$ and so to leading order, the potential for the holomorphic vector field appearing in the k^{-1} -term has not changed under the perturbation of ω_k . So

$$\omega_{k,1} = \omega_k + k^{-1}i\partial\bar{\partial}l_1$$

is the $r = 1$ case of Theorem 4.14.

Next we want to discuss the mapping properties of the linearisation of the scalar curvature at $\omega_{k,1}$. We note that in the proof of Proposition 4.11, we considered the Lichnerowicz operator and deduced the corresponding properties of the linearised operator because the metric was cscK to order -1 . Now our metric is cscK to order 0 and in general only extremal to order -1 . Therefore the linearisation of

$$\varphi \mapsto S(\omega_{k,1} + i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi)$$

will now have an extra term

$$k^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla(b_1 + h_1), \nabla \varphi \rangle_{\omega_{k,1}}$$

affecting the key operators in the approximation procedure. This comes from the term

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla S(\omega_{k,1}), \nabla \varphi \rangle_{\omega_{k,1}}$$

of the linearisation of the scalar curvature operator, and that $k^{-2}\tilde{b}_1 = k^{-1}b_1 + O(k^{-2})$. In the notation of Proposition 4.11, this has the effect that it

- (i) leaves D_0 unchanged,
- (ii) adds an additional term $\frac{1}{2}\langle \nabla_{\mathcal{V}}h_1, \nabla_{\mathcal{V}}\varphi \rangle_{\omega_F}$ to D_1 on $C_E^\infty(X)$,
- (iii) adds an additional term $\frac{1}{2}\langle \nabla b_1, \nabla\varphi \rangle_{\omega_B}$ to D_2 on $C^\infty(B)$.

Note that just as in Proposition 4.11, these mapping properties remain unchanged upon any further perturbation of $\omega_{k,1}$ of the form given in Theorem 4.14.

We are almost ready to prove Theorem 4.14. We first require the following.

LEMMA 4.15. *At an extremal symplectic connection invariant under the torus T described in Remark 4.13, the linearisation of the extremal symplectic connection operator is a real operator on T -invariant functions.*

PROOF. On a general Kähler manifold (X, ω) , the Lichnerowicz operator $\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}$ takes the form

$$\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(\varphi) = (\Delta^2\varphi + R^{\bar{k}j}\nabla_j\nabla_{\bar{k}}\varphi - \langle i\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi, \alpha \rangle) + \nabla(S(\omega))(\varphi) + iJ\nabla(S(\omega))(\varphi).$$

The reason this is not a real operator in general is due to the presence of the $i(\nabla S(\omega))(\varphi)$ term, but if φ is taken to be invariant under the flow of $\nabla S(\omega)$, this purely imaginary term vanishes and the operator is real.

Applying this to our situation, we have a Kähler metric ω_k that is extremal to order k^{-2} . Note that the projection operator p is a real operator. From what we have established above, we see that if we temporarily denote the linearisation of the purely imaginary operator for $\varphi \in C_E^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ by

$$p(iJ\nabla_k(S(\omega_k + ti\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi))) = p(iJ\nabla_k(S(\omega_k))) + p(tiJ\mathcal{G}(\varphi)) + O(t^2),$$

then

$$p(iJ\mathcal{G}(\varphi)) = (iJ\nabla_{\mathcal{V}}h_1)(\varphi),$$

where h_1 is the global holomorphy potential constructed in equation (4.6). Then $J\nabla_{\mathcal{V}}h_1$ lies in $\text{Lie}(T)$, and when $\varphi \in C_E^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})^T$ is a T -invariant function, we have $(J\nabla_{\mathcal{V}}h_1)(\varphi) = 0$. Hence the operator is real on this function space. \square

With this in place, we now prove Theorem 4.14.

PROOF OF THEOREM 4.14. From Remark 4.13, by our assumptions ω_X and $\pi^*\omega_B$ are invariant under the compact torus T we have constructed. This ensures both that the linearisation of the extremal symplectic connection operator is a real operator by Lemma 4.15, and that the data produced will be torus invariant. Similarly, ω_B is T_q -invariant; hence the linearised twisted extremal operator is real and the produced functions will be torus invariant by Theorem 2.13. For notational convenience we drop the various superscripts that would be used to denote invariance as this plays no further role beyond what we have just described.

We have completed the base step and now prove the inductive step. Suppose $r \geq 1$ and that we have functions

$$f_1, \dots, f_r \in C^\infty(B), \quad d_1, \dots, d_r \in C_E^\infty(X), \quad l_1, \dots, l_r \in C_R^\infty(X),$$

base holomorphy potentials

$$b_1, \dots, b_r \in C^\infty(B),$$

and fibre holomorphy potentials

$$h_1, \dots, h_r \in C_E^\infty(X)$$

such that if we let

$$\varphi_{k,r} = \sum_{j=1}^r f_j k^{2-j}, \quad \delta_{k,r} = \sum_{j=1}^r d_j k^{1-j}, \quad \lambda_{k,r} = \sum_{j=1}^r l_j k^{-j},$$

and

$$\eta_{k,r} = c + \sum_{j=1}^r (b_j k^{-j-1} + h_j k^{-j}),$$

then the Kähler form

$$\omega_{k,r} = k\omega_B + \omega_X + i\partial\bar{\partial}(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r})$$

satisfies

$$S(\omega_{k,r}) = \eta_{k,r} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} + O(k^{-r-1}).$$

The $O(k^{-r-1})$ error has three components

$$S(\omega_{k,r}) = \eta_{k,r} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} + k^{-r-1}(\psi_{B,r+1} + \psi_{E,r+1} + \psi_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2})$$

for $\psi_{B,r+1} \in C^\infty(B)$, $\psi_{E,r+1} \in C_E^\infty(X)$, and $\psi_{R,r+1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$. We begin by removing the horizontal error. Using the linearised operator on pulled back functions, we have

$$S(\omega_{k,r} + k^{-r+1}i\partial\bar{\partial}f_{r+1}) = \eta_{k,r} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} + k^{-r-1}(\psi_{B,r+1} - \mathcal{L}_\alpha(f_{r+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla b_1, \nabla f_{r+1} \rangle) + k^{-r-1}(\psi'_{E,r+1} + \psi'_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2})$$

for some $\psi'_{E,r+1} \in C_E^\infty(X)$ and $\psi'_{R,r+1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$ depending on f_{r+1} . Since \mathcal{L}_α is invertible modulo holomorphy potentials on B , there is a base holomorphy potential b_{r+1} and choice of f_{r+1} such that $\psi_{B,r+1} - \mathcal{L}_\alpha(f_{r+1}) = b_{r+1}$. Thus with this choice of f_{r+1} we have

$$S(\omega_{k,r} + k^{-r+1}i\partial\bar{\partial}f_{r+1}) = \eta_{k,r} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} + k^{-r-1} \left(b_{r+1} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla b_1, \nabla f_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_B} \right) + k^{-r-1}(\psi'_{E,r+1} + \psi'_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2})$$

We now note that since b_{r+1} is pulled back from B , we have

$$\langle \nabla k^{-r-1} b_{r+1}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} = O(k^{-r-2}),$$

and so we obtain

$$\langle \nabla k^{-r-2} \tilde{b}_{r+1}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} = O(k^{-r-2})$$

from the properties of the lift. The same holds when $\varphi_{k,r}$ is replaced by $\varphi_{k,r+1} = \varphi_{k,r} + k^{-r+1} f_{r+1}$. Moreover, we also have that

$$\begin{aligned} k^{-r-1} \langle \nabla b_1, \nabla f_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_B} &= \langle \nabla k^{-1} b_1, \nabla k^{-r+1} f_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_k} + O(k^{-r-2}) \\ &= \langle \nabla k^{-2} \tilde{b}_1, \nabla k^{-r+1} f_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_k} + O(k^{-r-2}). \end{aligned}$$

The upshot is that

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} + k^{-r-1} \left(b_{r+1} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla b_1, \nabla f_{r+1} \rangle \right)$$

equals

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta'_{k,r+1}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r+1} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k}$$

up to order k^{-r-2} , where $\eta'_{k,r+1} = \eta_{k,r} + k^{-r-2} \tilde{b}_{r+1}$.

Letting $\omega'_{k,r+1} = \omega_{k,r} + k^{-r+1} i \partial \bar{\partial} f_{r+1}$, we so far have that

$$\begin{aligned} S(\omega'_{k,r+1}) &= \eta'_{k,r+1} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta'_{k,r+1}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r+1} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} \\ &\quad + k^{-r-1} (\psi'_{E,r+1} + \psi'_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2}). \end{aligned}$$

We now remove the error in the E -component. From the linearisation, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &S(\omega'_{k,r+1} + k^{-r} i \partial \bar{\partial}(\delta_{r+1})) \\ &= \eta'_{k,r+1} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta'_{k,r+1}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r+1} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} \\ &\quad + k^{-r-1} \left(\psi'_{E,r+1} - p \circ \mathcal{L}_1(d_{r+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla_{\mathcal{V}} h_1, \nabla_{\mathcal{V}} d_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_F} \right) \\ &\quad + k^{-r-1} (\psi''_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2}), \end{aligned}$$

for some $\psi''_{R,r+1} \in C_R^\infty(X)$ depending on d_{r+1} and f_{r+1} .

From Theorem 4.9, the operator $p \circ \mathcal{L}_1$ is invertible on E modulo global fibre-wise holomorphy potentials, and so we can pick d_{r+1} and a global holomorphy potential h_{r+1} such that $\psi'_{E,r+1} = p \circ \mathcal{L}_1(d_{r+1}) + h_{r+1}$. With this choice of

d_{r+1} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} S(\omega'_{k,r+1} + k^{-r} i \partial \bar{\partial}(d_{r+1})) \\ = \eta'_{k,r+1} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta'_{k,r+1}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r+1} + d_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} \\ + k^{-r-1} \left(h_{r+1} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla_{\mathcal{V}} h_1, \nabla_{\mathcal{V}} d_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_F} \right) \\ + k^{-r-1} (\psi''_{R,r+1}) + O(k^{-r-2}), \end{aligned}$$

We now proceed similarly to the case of the base component to show that this is actually of the required form, up to the $\psi''_{R,r+1}$ error. We have that $\delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}$ is $O(k^{-1})$, and so $\langle \nabla k^{-r-1} h_{r+1}, \nabla(\delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k}$ is $O(k^{-r-2})$. While $\varphi_{k,r+1}$ is only $O(1)$, it is pulled back from the base, so when taking the inner product we have that $\langle \nabla k^{-r-1} h_{r+1}, \nabla \varphi_{k,r+1} \rangle_{\omega_k}$ is $O(k^{-r-2})$, too, and similarly when adding $k^{-r} d_{r+1}$ to $\delta_{k,r}$ to form $\delta_{k,r+1}$. Moreover, we also have that

$$k^{-r-1} \langle \nabla_{\mathcal{V}} h_1, \nabla_{\mathcal{V}} d_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_F} = \langle \nabla k^{-1} h_1, \nabla k^{-r} d_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_k} + O(k^{-r-2}),$$

and so we obtain that

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta'_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r} + \delta_{k,r} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} + k^{-r-1} \left(h_{r+1} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla_{\mathcal{V}} h_1, \nabla_{\mathcal{V}} d_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_F} \right)$$

equals

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta_{k,r+1}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r+1} + \delta_{k,r+1} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k}$$

up to order k^{-r-2} , where $\eta_{k,r+1} = \eta'_{k,r+1} + k^{-r-1} h_{r+1}$.

All that is left is the error coming from $\psi''_{R,r+1}$, since we have shown that

$$\begin{aligned} S(\omega''_{k,r}) &= \eta_{k,r+1} + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla \eta_{k,r+1}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r+1} + \delta_{k,r+1} + \lambda_{k,r}) \rangle_{\omega_k} \\ &+ k^{-r-1} \psi''_{R,r+1} + O(k^{-r-2}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\omega''_{k,r} = \omega_{k,r} + i \partial \bar{\partial}(k^{-r+1} f_{r+1} + k^{-r} d_{r+1})$. Since the vertical Lichnerowicz operator is invertible on R , there is an l_{r+1} such that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}^* \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}}(l_{r+1}) = \psi''_{R,r+1}$, which removes $\psi''_{R,r+1}$. The additional term coming from the inner product does not matter here as $\langle \nabla \eta_{k,r+1}, \nabla k^{-r-1} l_{r+1} \rangle_{\omega_k}$ is $O(k^{-r-2})$. \square

Remark 4.16. There is an error in the analogous approximation scheme used by Brönnle [6, sec. 3]. He corrects the $C^\infty(B)$ term last, but this may introduce a new $C_0^\infty(X)$ error at the same order of k , which would be problematic. The order we use seems to be the unique order that makes the argument work.

5 Solving the Nonlinear Equation

We now perturb our approximately extremal metric constructed in Section 4 to a genuine extremal metric. The techniques we employ are very similar to the previous work [6, 11, 18]; we briefly give the details as there are some minor differences related to the geometry of our situation.

THEOREM 5.1. *Suppose $q : (B, L) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ admits a twisted extremal metric ω_B and $\pi : (X, H) \rightarrow (B, L)$ admits an extremal symplectic connection ω_X . Suppose in addition that all automorphisms of the moduli map $q : (B, L) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ lift to (X, H) . Then there exists an extremal metric in the class $kc_1(L) + c_1(H)$ for all $k \gg 0$.*

The proof will rely on a quantitative version of the implicit function theorem, of the following form:

THEOREM 5.2 ([6, theorem 25]). *Consider a differentiable map of Banach spaces $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_2$ whose derivative at 0 is surjective with right-inverse \mathcal{P} . Denote by*

- (i) δ' the radius of the closed ball in \mathcal{B}_1 centred at 0 on which $\mathcal{F} - D\mathcal{F}$ is Lipschitz of constant $(2\|\mathcal{P}\|)^{-1}$,
- (ii) $\delta = \delta'(2\|\mathcal{P}\|)^{-1}$.

For all $y \in \mathcal{B}_2$ such that $\|y - \mathcal{F}(0)\| < \delta$, there exists $x \in \mathcal{B}_1$ satisfying $\mathcal{F}(x) = y$.

We will apply this with \mathcal{F} the extremal operator. To produce an extremal metric, it follows that that we need to bound both the nonlinear terms of the extremal operator and the right inverse P of its linearisation.

We fix a large integer $r \gg 0$, and start with a bound on the linearisation of the extremal operator. Denote by $L_p^2(\omega_{k,r})$ the Sobolev space of functions on X measured with respect to $\omega_{k,r}$ that have integral 0 with respect to $\omega_{k,r}$. We shall assume $p \gg 0$, and we emphasise that this p is unrelated to the projection onto $C_E^\infty(X)$ of Section 3.

We begin with the following estimate on the Lichnerowicz operator due to Fine.

LEMMA 5.3 ([18, lemma 6.8]). *For each p and r , there are constants $C, k_0 > 0$ such that for all $k \geq k_0$ and $\varphi \in \|\varphi\| \in L_{p+4}^2(\omega_{k,r})$ we have*

$$\|\varphi\|_{L_{p+4}^2(\omega_{k,r})} \leq C(\|\varphi\|_{L^2(\omega_{k,r})} + \|\mathcal{D}_{k,r}^* \mathcal{D}_{k,r} \varphi\|_{L_p^2(\omega_{k,r})}),$$

where $\mathcal{D}_{k,r}^* \mathcal{D}_{k,r}$ denotes the Lichnerowicz operator with respect to $\omega_{k,r}$.

Fine proves this for general fibrations endowed with metrics of the form we have considered, and does not use any special geometric properties that do not apply to our situation. In our situation, however, the Lichnerowicz operator will have a nontrivial kernel and cokernel when (X, H) admits automorphisms. To describe the kernel and cokernel more explicitly, we begin by describing the change in holomorphy potentials as k and r vary.

We may assume ω_X is Kähler, rather than just relatively Kähler, as this does not change any of the hypotheses. Indeed, if one modifies ω_X by pulling back, say,

the twisted extremal metric from B , this does not change that the resulting form is fibrewise cscK or an optimal (or extremal) symplectic connection.

Following Remark 4.13, we fix a torus containing the flow of the real holomorphic vector field extremal symplectic connection, and a lift of a torus containing the flow of the real holomorphic vector field associated to the twisted extremal metric on the base. As in Remark 4.13, we fix a torus T containing both of these tori, and emphasise again that if ω_X is an optimal symplectic connection and ω_B is a twisted cscK metric, T can be taken to be trivial.

We also fix a maximal compact torus $T_q \subset \text{Aut}(q)$ containing the flow of the twisted extremal vector field, and a maximal compact torus of $\text{Aut}(X, H)$ containing the vector field associated to the optimal symplectic connection. Choosing a lift of T_q , we denote by $T_X \subset \text{Aut}(X, H)$ a maximal compact torus containing both T_q and T_E . By Proposition 3.14, the lift of T_q determines a splitting of $\text{Lie}(T_X)$ as a direct sum of $\text{Lie}(T_q)$ and $\text{Lie}(T_E)$, and similarly for the natural complexifications.

Let $\xi \in T_X^{\mathbb{C}} \subset \text{Aut}(X, H)$ be a vector field on (X, H) . Let $\xi_q + \xi_E$ be the decomposition of ξ with ξ_q the lift of a vector field on $q : (B, L) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ and ξ_E induced by an element of $\text{Lie}(X/B, H)$ using the decomposition just described. Let h_X be the holomorphy potential of ξ with respect to ω_X and h_B the holomorphy potential of ξ_B with respect to ω_B . Thus $k\pi^*h_B + h_X$ is the holomorphy potential for ξ with respect to $\omega_k = k\omega_B + \omega_X$, where we have used that the flow of ξ_E is induced by an element of $\text{Lie}(X/B, H)$.

We denote by $\gamma_{k,r}$ the Kähler potential for $\omega_{k,r}$ with respect to ω_k constructed in Section 4, by which we mean

$$\omega_{k,r} = \omega_k + i\partial\bar{\partial}\gamma_{k,r}.$$

Then the holomorphy potential for ξ with respect to $\omega_{k,r}$ is

$$k\pi^*h_B + h_X + \frac{1}{2}\langle \nabla\varphi_{k,r}, \nabla(k\pi^*h_B + h_X) \rangle,$$

where the gradient is computed with respect to ω_k .

DEFINITION 5.4. For each k, r we define a map

$$\tau_{r,k} : \text{Lie}(\text{Aut}(X, H)) \rightarrow C^\infty(X)$$

by

$$\tau_{r,k}(\xi) = k\pi^*h_B + h_X + \frac{1}{2}\langle \nabla\varphi_{k,r}, \nabla(k\pi^*h_B + h_X) \rangle.$$

The map $\tau_{k,r}$ induces a map from $\mathfrak{t} = \text{Lie}(T_X)$ to $C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$.

LEMMA 5.5. *There exists a constant C independent of k and φ such that the operators $\mathcal{L}_{k,r} : (L_{p+4}^2(\omega_{k+4,r}))^T \times \bar{\mathfrak{t}} \rightarrow (L_p^2(\omega_{k,r}))^T$ defined by*

$$\mathcal{L}_{k,r}(\varphi, \xi) = -\mathcal{D}_{k,r}^*\mathcal{D}_{k,r}(\varphi) + \tau_{k,r}(\xi)$$

have right inverses $\mathcal{Q}_{k,r}$ that satisfy

$$\|\mathcal{Q}_{k,r}(\varphi)\|_{L_p^2(\omega_{k,r})} \leq Ck^3\|\varphi\|_{L_p^2(\omega_{k,r})}.$$

PROOF. See [11, lemma 6.4]. The only new part comes from the global fibre-wise holomorphy potentials, but restricted to these functions the map $\mathcal{L}_{k,r}$ is $O(1)$, hence so is the inverse, giving a better bound than the $O(k^3)$ bound required. \square

The operator $\mathcal{D}_{k,r}^* \mathcal{D}_{k,r}$ is in general a complex operator. We now, however, consider the linearisation $\mathcal{G}_{k,r}$ of the actual extremal operator, which is necessarily real, being the linearised operator of a real-valued operator. Moreover, to leading order $\mathcal{G}_{k,r}$ is the Lichnerowicz-type operator $\mathcal{L}_{k,r}$ considered above. This implies that also $\mathcal{G}_{k,r}$ admits a right inverse denoted $\mathcal{P}_{k,r}$, and the bounds on the operator norm of $\mathcal{Q}_{k,r}$ yield similar bounds for $\mathcal{P}_{k,r}$.

PROPOSITION 5.6 ([11, prop. 6.5]). *Fix a positive integer $r \gg 0$. Denote*

$$\mathcal{G}_{k,r} : (L_{p+4}^2)^T \times \bar{\mathfrak{t}} \rightarrow (L_p^2)^T,$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{k,r}(\varphi, h) = -\mathcal{D}_{k,r}^* \mathcal{D}_{k,r}(\varphi) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla(S(\omega) - \tau_{k,r}(h)), \nabla\varphi \rangle - \tau_{k,r}(h).$$

Then there exists a C independent of k such that $\mathcal{G}_{k,r}$ has a right inverse $\mathcal{P}_{k,r}$ with $\|\mathcal{P}_{k,r}\|_{\text{op},k,r} \leq Ck^3$, where $\|\cdot\|_{\text{op},k,r}$ denotes the operator norm with respect to $\omega_{k,r}$.

The next required bound concerns the nonlinear part of the extremal operator. Precisely, we will consider the operator $\mathcal{F}_{k,r} : (L_{p+4}^2)^T \times \bar{\mathfrak{t}} \rightarrow (L_p^2)^T$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{k,r}(\psi, h) &= S(\omega_{k,r} + i\partial\bar{\partial}\psi) - \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla\eta_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r}) \rangle - \eta_{k,r} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla(\tau_{k,r}(h)), \nabla\psi \rangle - \tau_{k,r}(h), \end{aligned}$$

where the gradients are taken with respect to ω_k and $\eta_{k,r}$ is the holomorphy potential constructed in Section 4 that makes $\omega_{k,r}$ approximately extremal. Note that the linearisation of $\mathcal{F}_{k,r}$ is the operator $\mathcal{G}_{k,r}$ considered above, and a zero of $\mathcal{F}_{k,r}$ is a Kähler potential for an extremal metric. Moreover, $\frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla\eta_{k,r}, \nabla(\varphi_{k,r}) \rangle - \eta_{k,r}$ are constants independent of the input (ψ, h) , and are subtracted simply so that $\mathcal{F}_{k,r}(0, 0)$ is close to 0.

Below we shall take $p \gg 0$ so that L_p^2 embeds in $C^{4,\alpha}$ to apply work of Fine, and eventually to conclude that a L_p^2 -extremal metric is actually smooth, as follows for example from [6, lemma 55].

LEMMA 5.7. *Denote by $\mathcal{N}_{k,r} = \mathcal{F}_{k,r} - \mathcal{G}_{k,r}$ the nonlinear part of the extremal operator. There exist constants $c, C > 0$ such that for all $k \gg 0$, if $\varphi, \psi \in (L_{p+4}^2(\omega_{k,r}))^T$ satisfy $\|\varphi\|_{L_{p+4}^2(\omega_{k,r})}, \|\psi\|_{L_{p+4}^2} \leq c$ then*

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\mathcal{N}_{k,r}(\varphi) - \mathcal{N}_{k,r}(\psi)\|_{L_p^2} \\ &\leq C(\|\varphi\|_{L_{p+4}^2(\omega_{k,r})} + \|\psi\|_{L_{p+4}^2(\omega_{k,r})})\|\varphi - \psi\|_{L_{p+4}^2(\omega_{k,r})}. \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. The proof is an application of the Mean Value Theorem; we refer to [18, lemma 2.7] and [11, lemma 6.6] for further details. \square

We now proceed to the proof of Theorem 5.1.

PROOF OF THEOREM 5.1. We apply the quantitative inverse function theorem to the operators $\mathcal{F}_{k,r}$.

The first part of the statement of the quantitative implicit function theorem requires a bound on the nonlinear operators $\mathcal{N}_{k,r} = \mathcal{F}_{k,r} - D\mathcal{F}_{k,r}$. Lemma 5.7 provides a $C > 0$ such that for all balls of radius $0 < \lambda \ll 1$, the operator $\mathcal{N}_{k,r}$ is Lipschitz on the ball of radius λ with Lipschitz constant λC . It follows from this and Lemma 5.5 that for $k \gg 0$, the radius δ'_k for which the operator $\mathcal{N}_{k,r}$ is Lipschitz with constant $(2\|\mathcal{P}_{k,r}\|)^{-1}$ is bounded below by $C'k^{-3}$ for some constant C' . Thus $\delta_k = \delta'_k (2\|\mathcal{P}_{k,r}\|)^{-1}$ is bounded below by $C''k^{-6}$ for some constant C'' .

Next we require a bound on $\mathcal{F}_{k,r}(0, 0)$. This is accomplished by Theorem 4.14, which provides that $\mathcal{F}_{k,r} = O(k^{-r-1})$. As mentioned in Remark 4.1, the proof given in Section 4 provides this statement *pointwise*, whereas for our application we require estimates in some C^p norm. However, work of Fine [18, lemma 5.6 and Lemma 5.7] directly and without change allows us to pass from pointwise norms to the analogous bound in the C^p -norm for any $p > 0$.

Thus from Fine's work we obtain that with respect to the C^p -norm, we have a bound $\mathcal{F}_{k,r}(0, 0) = O(k^{-r-1})$. Note that the $\eta_{k,r}$ appearing in the statement of Theorem 4.14 have terms \tilde{b}_j that depend on k , but that in fact we could have rewritten the expansion in terms of fixed functions, using the expression for the lifts of the holomorphy potentials b_j with respect to ω_k . That these functions are independent of k is important in order to go from the local to global estimates. In terms of the $L^2_p(\omega_{k,r})$ -norm, a result of Fine gives that $\|\mathcal{F}_{k,r}(0, 0)\|_{L^2_p(\omega_{k,r})} = O(k^{-r-1/2})$ [18, lemma 5.7]. Thus provided $r \geq 6$, we obtain an $L^2_p(\omega_{k,r})$ -bound on $\mathcal{F}_{k,r}(0, 0)$ of order $k^{-6-1/2}$.

Thus the hypotheses of the qualitative implicit function are satisfied, and hence $(X, kL + H)$ admits an extremal metric for all $k \gg 0$. \square

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